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**Wednesday, February 27, 1974
Phalguna 8, 1895 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Tenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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(Saka)*

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 27, 1974/Phal-
guna 8, 1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SETTING UP OF AN ATOMIC POWER
STATION AT NARORA (U.P.) WITH
CANADIAN HELP

*101. SHRI PRABODH CHAN-
DRA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC
ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Canada has agreed to
help India to build up an atomic power
station at Narora in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agree-
ment ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT) :

(a) The atomic power station at Narora
will be designed and built by the Depart-
ment of Atomic Energy. No help from
Canada or any other country is propos-
ed to be sought for this purpose.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : The
emphasis has been laid on that no help
in connection with the building of this
atomic power station will be sought
from Canada. May I know from the
Government if, apart from building, any
other kind of help is being sought from
Canada for this atomic power station ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : No, Sir.

श्री हुसैन चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना
चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना पर विचार करने में
कितना समय लगेगा, इस को अन्तिम रूप कब
दिया जायेगा, इस पर कितना खर्च होगा और
इस से कितनी बिजली मिलने की सम्भावना
है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने
कहा है कि वह नहीं लगा रहे हैं। यह योजना
कहाँ से जायेगी ?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Hav-
ing in view the present oil crisis, most of
the countries like Japan and others are
going in a big way for nuclear power
generation. What is the Government's
plan for more emphasis on setting up
nuclear power stations and, particularly,
for expediting the construction of the
Narora project ?

MR. SPEAKER : This does not arise
out of it.

श्री लालजी भाई : कोटा में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल कोटा के बारे
में नहीं है।

पाँचवी योजना में आत्मनिर्भरता

+

*103. श्री घनशाह प्रधान : श्री

माधवराव सिधिया : क्या योजना
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश
को आर्थिक दृष्टि से पूर्णतया स्वावलंबी तथा
आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए पाँचवी योजना में
क्या कदम उठाने का विशेष विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING
(SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : A State-
ment is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Complete self-sufficiency in the sense
of complete economic isolation from the
rest of the world is neither feasible nor
desirable in the modern world. However,
self-reliance in the sense of progressive
reduction in the dependency on foreign
aid has been set out as a major objec-
tive of the Plan. Special measures pro-
posed to be taken in that direction
are :—

- (i) Intensification of import sub-
stitution programme particular-
ly in POL, metals, machinery
and equipment and fertilisers

and maximum utilisation and development of indigenous technology;

- (ii) (a) Export promotion mainly through raising the output in respect of cotton and jute textiles, coffee, oilcakes, fish and fish preparations, iron ore, coal, leather & leather manufactures, rubber tyres and tubes, engineering goods and handicrafts;
- (b) Diversion of output from domestic consumption to exports; and
- (c) Raising the competitive capability of our exports;
- (iii) Under invisibles, raising our earnings from tourism, shipping and encouraging larger remittances from abroad.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक हमारे देश पर कितना विदेशी ऋण है और उस से मुक्त होने के लिए सरकार ने पंचम पंच-वर्षीय योजना में क्या टारगेट बनाये हैं। खाद्य पदार्थ आदि अत्यन्त आवश्यक चीजों में ऐसी कितनी चीजें हैं, जिन के बारे में हमारा देश विदेशों पर निर्भर है, और उन के विषय में स्वावलम्बी बनने के लिए पंचम पंच-वर्षीय योजना में क्या टारगेट रखे गये हैं ? विदेशों से कम से कम सामान आयात करने के सम्बन्ध में पंचम पंच-वर्षीय योजना में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है। विदेशों से कितने प्रतिशत आयात करने की योजना है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : In the document, Fifth Five-Year Plan, placed on the Table of the House, all the information has been given, and we have been taking all possible care in order to reduce our imports and enhance our exports.

श्री धनशाह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का सही उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने पूछा है कि हमारे देश पर अभी तक कितना विदेशी ऋण है और हम विदेशों से कौन कौन सी आवश्यक चीजें मंगा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह स्टेटमेंट में दे दिया गया है।

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : It goes without saying that we would achieve a significant step towards self-sufficiency if we concentrate on the growth of farmers, thereby increasing our food production. A major agricultural input is fertiliser. Yet, at the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, it is clearly seen from the statistics that the shortfall in fertiliser production from the target set comes to as much as 53 per cent, and again in the latest Economic Survey it is pointed out that much greater emphasis will have to be laid on sources other than fertiliser-use to increase our much-needed food production. The Minister has said that a general statement has been laid on the Table of the House. I would restrict my question to a specific subject. I would like the Minister to explain what are the concrete steps envisaged in the Fifth Five-Year Plan to increase our fertiliser production and to meet the target set in the Fifth Plan. I would also like to know the impact of fertiliser import on the balance of trade position in the Fifth Plan period.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I do concede that there is shortage of fertilisers in the country, and it is with a view to meet this necessity that the capacities that we have already installed are tried to be utilised to the extent possible. Also five fertiliser plants will be set up in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. That is how we shall try to meet this need.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I also wanted to know the expected impact of fertiliser import on the balance of trade position.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR) : We have taken this into account in the exercise; it is worked out in detail in the Draft Fifth Five-Year Plan. The figures are given there—the figures about imports, the figures about fuller utilisation of the capacities which are already in existence, and figures about the installation of new capacities which would come into production during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Self-sufficiency and self-reliance are noble objectives and I am glad that the Government is trying to move in that direction. May I know from the Government whether it is possible to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency in the major industrial activities during the Fifth Plan? This needs to be categorically stated. I have read both the Draft Outline as well as the statement.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : We have mentioned in the Fifth Five-Year Plan that we shall work towards the achievement of self-sufficiency by the end of the Fifth Plan and this is an objective which is pre-eminently achievable. In the Fourth Plan it was envisaged that the net foreign aid would be reduced by half. This objective is most likely to be achieved. Therefore, I think, taking into account the total percentage of outside investment and outside resources which would be about 3.1% of the total outlay of the Fifth Plan, it should not be difficult for us to achieve the goal of self-reliance.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : In order to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency there are two kinds of power which are essentially needed to build a nation. One is the political power and the other is the electrical power. The political power the Government has already got.

As far as the electricity power is concerned, may I know what priority you have given in the Fifth Five Year Plan because according to the Prime Minister of Russia who visited India recently and he said it also, what we require is that top priority is to be given for power generation because on power depends production of industries as also agriculture. May I know what priority you have given to the generation of electricity? Of course, you have got the massive mandate but may I know whether you are going to generate power sufficient to meet the needs of the country?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as power is concerned, we are not going to import it.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not going to be a general discussion on the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The question is very simple. It has been given in the statement already. If you go on asking all sorts of questions on the Fifth Five Year Plan, then, there will be no end to supplementaries.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : I qualify my question, Sir ...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. He need not qualify his question.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : The hon. Member may have had occasions to see in the Plan Document that we propose to go in for an additional generation of 33 million kilowatts of energy during the Fifth Plan period and that is what we propose to do with regard to generation of power.

As far as wielding of political power is concerned, that the hon. Member has already got.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Since the attainment of economic self-reliance in effect means a better mobilisation and conservation of internal resources, will the Government be willing to tell us whether they are prepared to introduce measures like (1) demonetisation of currency to unearth-black money, (2) introduction of a capital levy, (3) imposing a ceiling on income and property as well as expenditure and (4) to augment the revenue through income-tax, to club effective clubbing of agricultural and non-agricultural incomes?

SHRI D. P. DHAR : I think these suggestions are very valid and very relevant. But I have yet to come across an occasion when questions like demonetisation, etc. become a subject matter of an open debate. But I would suggest that the hon. Member may have a look at the Budget when it is presented and perhaps some of the least debatable suggestions which have been made may find some reflection in the Budget. ... (*Interruptions*) I would be very grateful to

the hon. Member if we could receive from him some concrete suggestions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know as to what is broadly the criterion before the Planning Commission for the achievement of self-reliance and what is the programme by which they want to achieve it during the Fifth Plan ?

SHRI D. P. DHAR : I draw the attention of the hon. Member who has just come to the House to the statement which is laid on the Table of the House. All these questions have been attempted to be answered in that statement.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : In the earlier stages it was stated the 12 fertilizer plants are going to be set up during the Fifth Plan but now they have revised it to 5. If it is 5, how are they going to meet the requirements of the country in this regard during the Fifth Five-Year Plan ? This is my question.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : My distinguished colleague mentioned about 5 fertilizer plants in the public sector. Over and above that there are programmes of expansion of the existing plants and also some plants in cooperative and private sectors.

LICENSING CRITERIA FOR SUGAR MILLS

+

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

*104. **SHRI D. K. PANDA :**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to follow a new licensing criteria for sugar mills; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) and (b) There is no change in the licensing criteria for sugar mills. Government have announced in

their press note dated 9-1-1974 that entrepreneurs, who propose to establish new sugar factories or existing sugar mills who apply for substantial expansion in their units, should forward their applications for industrial licences through the concerned State Governments. State Governments, in turn, have been requested to forward such applications within a specified time limit along with their recommendations and data of cane availability to the Ministry of Industrial Development. This procedure is designed to expedite the processing of applications within the prescribed time limits.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : In the press note released by the Government it is specifically stated that hereafter licences will be issued and applications will be entertained only after they are processed through the State Governments. Such being the case I want to know what is the reason for the change in policy and getting the applications through the States. Is it to give more power to the States because some of the States are clamouring for more powers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : In the past whenever there were applications for establishment of sugar factories the applications get referred to State Governments to get their assessment with regard to the availability of sugarcane. That is because, without the availability of sugarcane no unit can be established. Now instead of sending their applications after their receipt by us here we want this to be submitted to the State Governments so that with their recommendations these things come to us so that there may not be this time gap between receiving applications and sending them to the State Governments and getting their recommendations and also a time limit is fixed for the State Government to forward those applications. This will in no way enhance or decrease the powers of the State Governments.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Two points have been raised; one setting up new

factories and two expansion. May I know whether the question of renovation of outmoded sugar factories will be taken into consideration so that the production of sugar may go up?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : There is the programme of modernisation and a Commission has gone into this aspect and they have made recommendations and the modernisation programme has to be kept in mind.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sugar has great potential even in terms of export earnings. Will the Government therefore, consider the question of having new sugar plants at least in the State sector?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. Now, mainly, the licenses are being given either to the cooperative sector or to the State sector—99%. We do not have proposals either from the State sector or from the cooperative sector. We shall consider the private sectors. But, this aspect is kept in view. We have now a great export potential. But, at the same time, we should see that we do not divert the land for the production of sugarcane at the cost of food-grains. That also will have to be kept in mind.

PERMISSION FOR PRODUCT-MIX TO UNDERTAKINGS

*107. **SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision for allowing product-mix to the undertakings under the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951;

(b) whether any other instructions have been issued in this regard; if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) whether the foreign exchange utilization of each unit would not increase as a result of permission for product-mix?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) and (b). The conditions and extent of diversification by industrial undertakings have been set out in the Notification No. S.O. 98(E)/IDRA/298/73/1 dated 16th February 1973, (a copy of which is available in the Library of the Lok Sabha Secretariat);

(c) The foreign exchange utilisation in such proposals is governed by the Import Policy of the Government.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR : Is it a fact that foreign dominated firms in collusion with officers in the name of product-mix of drugs, have manipulated a new article and due to that, the country has lost foreign exchange directly and indirectly to the extent of Rs. 150 crores in the last ten years?

(b) In the name of licensing committee, 105 product-mix letters were issued to the company with an initial investment of Rs. 1.5 lakhs which has repatriated directly and indirectly a sum of Rs. 37 crores and built up assets of Rs. 62 crores pre-dominantly from Indian profits and the country has lost Rs. 100 crores.

(c) Will the Government hold an inquiry into building up assets by foreign firms and repatriation of huge moneys out of our country by wrongly interpreting certain provisions of the Act or even hand over the case of permission letters for inquiry to vigilance branch of your own Ministry of Industrial Development and fix up the responsibility on officers who connived with these firms? A copy of the findings may be placed on the table of the House also.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : I am afraid this question does not arise out of the main question, if the hon. Member puts a separate question, I may be able to answer it. Some of the questions will have to be addressed to the Finance Minister.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, Before I ask a question, would you please look to part (a) of the question, namely, whether there is any provision for allowing product-mix to the undertakings under the Industries (Dev. and Regulation) Act, 1951 and see the reply that he has given?

MR. SPEAKER : You may ask for the information.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : I am bringing it to the notice that (a) is not replied to. May I ask the supplementary? It is for you to see whether he has replied it or not.

MR. SPEAKER : It is for you also to see.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : That is why I am bringing it to your notice. May I now put a supplementary question? May I know who are responsible for the issue of letters for the product-mix and whether it is a fact or not that the product-mix letters issued to Messrs. May and Baker and all these foreign firms were in violation of the decision of the licensing Committee and whether government wants to set up an inquiry committee to go into these matters through the vigilance branch of the Industries Ministry?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member has been specialising on this question with regard to the product-mix and the diversification allowed even to various drug manufacturers. This happened during 1953—62. As a matter of fact, it was on the basis of the decision taken by the licensing committee with regard to the definition of a new article that this diversification was allowed. That is, in cases where the firms were producing basic drugs, the question was whether they should be allowed to make formulations also, and the licensing committee came to the conclusion that if it was not under different trade mark they could be allowed to produce formulations also. During 1953—62, many no-objection letters were issued for the production of these various materials. These decisions

were taken into account the necessity for the production of these drugs within the country rather than their imports. Therefore, it was for the purpose of saving foreign exchange that these decisions were taken....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Quite the contrary.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : ...particularly when the capacity was available within the country for the production of these drugs.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The hon. Minister said that it was for saving foreign exchange. On the contrary, there were so many questions on the floor of this House that huge foreign exchange had been lost.

MR. SPEAKER : That is the hon. Member's opinion, but the hon. Minister is giving information.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : It is not opinion, but it is a fact mentioned on the floor of the House, I am bringing it to his notice through you, Sir, that he has not properly replied to the question.

राजस्थान-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर टेलीविजन केन्द्र

* 108. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर एक टेलीविजन केन्द्र खोलने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री लालजी भाई : राजस्थान सरकार ने अभी हाल में आप के मंत्रालय को एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है, जिस में कहा गया है कि मंगानगर क्षेत्र

में, टेलीविजन केंद्र खोला जाय—इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : यह ठीक है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने लिखा है, लेकिन इस प्लान में हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है।

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गंगा-नगर क्षेत्र में बहुत से टेलीविजन हैं जिन में पाकिस्तान के टेलीविजन केंद्र में रिले किये जाने वाले प्रोग्राम देखे जाते हैं, इस का वहां के लोगों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। क्या ऐसी व्यवस्था हो सकती है कि अमृतसर केंद्र की क्षमता बढ़ाई जाये, जिस में उस एरिये को भी कवर किया जा सके ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : मैं आप की बात में सहमत हूँ, लेकिन अमृतसर केंद्र की क्षमता नहीं बढ़ाई जा सकती, क्योंकि यह टैकनिकली मुमकिन नहीं है। वहां के लिये तो यही मुमकिन है कि नया ट्रांसमीटर लगाया जाय लेकिन पांचवी योजना में हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अमृतसर के बारे में सवाल पूछने के लिये आप का शुक्रिया।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : पहले भटिण्डा में टैकनिकल फैसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड करने की प्रपोजल थी, लेकिन बाद में उसको ड्राप कर दिया गया। क्या आप भटिण्डा में लगाने के लिये दोबारा उस प्रपोजल पर विचार करने को तैयार हैं, इस से राजस्थान भी कवर हो जायगा और पाकिस्तान के दूसरे एरियाज भी कवर हो जायेंगे, ऐसा आप कब तक कर सकेंगे ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : मैं तो इससे सहमत हूँ, लेकिन जवाब वही है कि अभी रुपया नहीं है।

श्री रामकंवर : क्या राजस्थान की राजधानी जयपुर में भी टेलीविजन केंद्र बनाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : पांचवी योजना में राजस्थान के कुछ हिस्सों में सैटलाइट के जरिये अगले साल से काम शुरू हो जयगा, इस से जयपुर, सर्वाई-साबोपुर और कोटा के इलाके कवर होंगे जहां दिल्ली के प्रोग्राम को इन एरियाज में दिखा सकेंगे।

CROSS BAR SWITCH GEAR FACTORY IN KERALA

*109. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the time likely to be taken for the establishment of a Cross Bar Switch Gear Factory in Kerala for which that Government is pressing the Government of India since 1967; and

(b) whether the final decision has been taken by Government on the location of the factory, after Chairman, Indian Telephone Industries visited places in Palghat, Trichur and Ernakulam Districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have decided to set up a factory for manufacture of telephone exchange equipment of Electronic type at a site near Palghat in Kerala. The work on setting up the factory will start shortly.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : The Minister has stated that work on the factory will start shortly. May I know how much time it will take to start work on the factory ? Also what will be the work done between starting and the first year of working ?

PROF. SHER SINGH : We are taking steps to get land from the State Government. The State Government has identified the land near Palghat, about 10 miles from there. As soon as that land is taken over by ITI, we will start. We hope that in the first phase we will start manufacture of PABX exchanges

of 10,000 lines. We hope that it will take two years after land is given to us.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : What is the total allocation made in the Fifth Plan for setting up the factory, whether any foreign collaboration is needed and what are the items going to be produced in this factory?

PROF. SHER SINGH : For the first phase, the capital cost will be about Rs. 24 lakhs, out of which Rs. 3.10 lakhs will be in foreign exchange. There is no foreign collaboration. ITI has got the know-how and it will take it up.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : The question asked was about the setting up of a Cross Bar Switch Gear Factory in Kerala and the hon. Minister has replied about a factory to make telephone exchange equipment. May I have a clarification from the Minister whether these two projects or the same and if so, whether a project report has been prepared, the total cost of the project and the total employment potential in it?

PROF. SHER SINGH : These are two different projects. One was about the location of a switching factory for cross bar and other exchanges. That will be located at Rae Bareilly. In fact, work has started there. That is not in Kerala.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : The question was about a factory in Kerala and he says that some factory is being set up at the Rae Bareilly.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I was talking about a switching factory. That will be in Rae Bareilly. We are putting up a small exchange factory at Palghat; it will not be a switching factory. It will be put up at Palghat.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : The question was about a factory in Kerala and the Minister has replied about a factory being set up in some other State. We want to know the details about this switch gear factory in Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied.

PROF. SHER SINGH : It is not a switch gear factory. As I said, a small exchange factory is going to be put up in Kerala, that is in Palghat district.

MR. SPEAKER : He is very categorical about it. Do not prolong it. He says there is no switch-gear factory in Kerala except a small exchange plant at Palghat. That is the information he has already given.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : The hon. Minister is well aware that the cross-bar systems all over the country are not at all functioning properly. I want to know from the Minister what steps he has taken to rectify these defects before starting this cross-bar system again in the country.

PROF. SHER SINGH : The rectification work in the cross-bar exchanges is going on in three exchanges in Delhi and some in Bombay also. It is only after this upgradation work is completed and the defects are rectified that we will decide about the design of the cross-bar exchanges that are to be produced in future.

DR RANEN SEN : As the other hon. Member earlier said, it has been proved that this cross-bar system has been a defective system and it has been announced openly by the then Minister of Communications, Shri Bahugana, that the DTM—the Belgium Telephone Machinery Co. which had been functioning here had cheated India. May I know if the Government have come to any final decision about the setting up of this cross-bar system throughout India and, if so, what are the reasons, in spite of its being a defective system?

PROF. SHER SINGH : As I have already said, there were some defects in the Penta Conta system of cross-bar exchanges which were installed in India in various cities. We identified certain defects in them and these are being rectified now. It is being upgraded for future production of the cross-bar system either of Penta Conta or the Swedish type. A decision will be taken after upgradation work is completed and after we know the result of the rectifica-

tion and also after a comparative study of the various systems—the cross-bar system, the Penta Conta system and the American and other systems also. We are going into this question. That is being studied. It is only after we have upgraded and decided that we will take up the manufacture of this cross-bar system for the exchanges in the future.

DR. RANEN SEN : Whether the same Belgium Telephone Company is advising them in this, he has not answered

PROF. SHER SINGH : No, Sir. In fact, for rectification we have asked them to bear all the expenses for all the exchanges that we have bought from them: for their rectification they meet all the expenses, extra expenditure, for upgradation and we are not taking any advice from them as such; we are taking advice from all other sources.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि स्वीच-गीयर कारखाना केरल में खोलने के बजाय राय-बरेली में खोला जायेगा, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है कि यह स्वीच-गीयर कारखाना मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन या देवास जिले में खोला जाने वाला था फिर उसको उधर से वहाँ क्यों ले गए ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : मैं इसको एक्सप्लेन कर दूँ। केरल के लिए कभी कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ कि वहाँ पर स्वीच-गीयर फैक्टरी लगेगी। केरल सरकार ने कहा था कि वह जमीन देने के लिए तैयार है, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भी अपने प्रपोजल भेजे थे तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से भी कुछ प्रपोजल आये थे। आई० टी० आई० टेक्निकल-टीम ने सभी जगह जाकर देखा और यह निर्णय किया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ही फैक्टरी लगनी चाहिए। इसलिए यह कहना सही नहीं है कि पहले किसी और स्थान के लिए फैसला हुआ तथा बाद में यू० पी० के लिए किया गया। पालघाट (केरल) में

जो फैक्टरी लग रही है वह स्माल एक्सचेंज की लग रही है।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : संचार मंत्रालय की एडवाइजरी कमेटी में यह घोषणा की गई थी कि यह फैक्टरी मध्य प्रदेश में लगाई जायेगी लेकिन बाद में उत्तर प्रदेश में इसलिए लगा दी गई क्योंकि वहाँ पर चुनाव होने वाले थे। उसको प्रधान मंत्री के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि चुनाव आने वाला है इसलिये प्रधान मंत्री के क्षेत्र में कोई चीज नहीं लगनी चाहिए, क्या बात है यह ?

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश भी उतना ही पिछड़ा हुआ है, उसका भी ध्यान रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में एतराज था अब क्षेत्रों के बारे में ही ले चले। यह क्या बात है।

महाराष्ट्र-कर्नाटक सीमा-विवाद

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* 110. श्री चन्द्रभाल मनी तिवारी :

प्रो० मधु बण्डवले :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र तथा कर्नाटक के मध्य सीमा-विवाद अभी तक हल नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इस समस्या के समाधान के लिये कतिपय आयोग नियुक्त किये गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें विलंब के क्या कारण हैं और इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c). A One-Man Boundary Commission consisting of late Justice Shri Mehr Chand Mahajan was appointed on the 25th October, 1966 to enquire into and make recommendations

regarding the boundary dispute between the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The Commission submitted its report on the 25th August, 1967. The recommendations of the Commission, however, did not evoke the necessary measure of acceptability. Therefore efforts have been in progress to evolve a solution which would command maximum acceptability. The Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Karnataka discussed the matter with the Prime Minister and me on the 29th December, 1973 and in a statement issued by them the same day they had indicated that they would have further discussions among themselves and with the Central leaders.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There was a discussion in this House and ultimately it was withdrawn as the Home Minister and the Prime Minister assured the House that the Centre would seek to find a satisfactory solution at an early date. The Prime Minister had also given a reply, independently of the discussion, that the matter would not be left to the Chief Ministers and the Centre would try to find out a solution, having realised after so many years that the two Chief Ministers could not find an agreed solution. Now why do you want to leave it ultimately to the Chief Ministers again and thus keep the dispute pending?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : It is not our intention to leave it entirely to their discretion or efforts. The idea is to help and assist them in finding a solution acceptable to them and to the people. Even if the Chief Ministers are agreed about the reasonableness of a proposal, it is to be accepted by the people and the Assembly and so on. We have made several alternative exercises but we have not had time to put them across to the Chief Ministers. The impression in our minds is that it is still not time for going into details of the solution. We are seized of the matter, as we said in the last session and we shall proceed with it. Unfortunately it could not be done for various reasons which are obvious. After further discussions we shall go into alternative proposals and discuss them with the leaders

and also with the representatives of the Kerala Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before I put my second supplementary, I want an answer to my first question which was specific. When you know after years of experience that the two Chief Ministers could never find an agreed solution, why do you want to leave it to them?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I have already answered the question. I do not accept the proposition that under no circumstances will any proposal put forward before them would be unacceptable. It is a question of time, of bringing them together and when the gap is narrowed down, to make the proposal which would be acceptable to them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Home Minister as well as the Prime Minister with all their pious intentions to solve the problem have occasionally said that whenever they try to find out a solution of the problem, there is some agitation started either in Karnataka or in Maharashtra. I would like to know from the hon. Minister : Is it not the fact that it is the pending border dispute that is the cause and the agitation is the effect? Therefore, if you want all these agitations to be put to an end, it is better that an early solution of the problem is arrived at rather than harping upon the point that because there is an agitation either in Karnataka or in Maharashtra, the solution is not being found out. It is unnecessarily blaming the people of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Do you not realise that to end all agitations, an early settlement of the border dispute is necessary?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : There is absolutely no intention of laying the blame on the people or the representatives of the two States or the three States. The point that I tried to make was that whenever any step is taken, either the representatives are called here or somebody goes from here to make an enquiry, that is taken as a starting point for an agitation and it makes things difficult. This is not to

say that we will give up our efforts. Despite these difficulties, the efforts will be continued. I must admit that that kind of an adequate effort has not been possible hitherto.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now that the U.P. elections are over. I hope, you will have time to do something about it.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : Please don't bring in the U.P. elections.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : All of us were busy; we were also busy with the elections.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : The point is that an impression given to me was that that was not a very propitious time, not that they would not go along with it. Both of them were extremely busy with the scarcity problems. They could not apply their mind to the details which was necessary at that time. It is a very complicated problem. I would request all the Members of Parliament not to over-simplify it.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : It is nearly two months since the two Chief Ministers have met. It seems that they have not met thereafter. Who is dragging on the discussions, the Chief Minister of Karnataka or the Chief Minister of Maharashtra?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : Separately, when we have met in other connections, this matter has been discussed to some extent.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : We are told that the Centre wants that both the Chief Ministers should take their people with them. That means, they have to carry the people in their States, the people's representatives in the Assemblies, with them. May I know whether the wishes of the people residing in the border areas will be respected by the Centre?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : It is through their representatives and the Chief Ministers. After all, it is a question of assessing their wishes and

requirements. Of course, it is so. But if the hon. Member refers to a formal reference, I do not agree with it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We maintain that an Inter-State Council could have well taken care of this sort of a dispute. May I ask the hon. Minister to kindly tell us as to why an Inter-State Council has not been constituted although it is very much provided in the Constitution?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : This matter was considered in depth and in detail. It was found that that would not lead to a solution. Even the other alternative was considered that a Committee of Members of Parliament might be constituted. That was also in the ultimate analysis not found feasible. This was examined in great detail.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We still maintain that an Inter-State Council could have taken care of this sort of a problem very easily. It is provided in the Constitution that an Inter-State Council should be formed. In spite of that, it is not formed. I ask a specific question. Why an Inter-State Council has not been formed in the last 27 years?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : It was examined at that time and it was not found feasible. It can be considered again.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In view of the fact that both the Chief Ministers, in spite of their best efforts, have failed to find a solution acceptable to the people, will the Government consider having an opinion poll for this specific issue and end it once and for all?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : In the opinion poll, sentiments are aroused to such an extent that those who give opinion forget their opinion.

श्री जगन्नाथराव बोसी : सीमा विवाद 1956 से चल रहा है। जनता की क्या राय है यह दो तीन चुनावों में पता लग गया है, दोनों मुख्य मंत्री क्या चाहते हैं इस सब की

पता लग गया है। इसके बाद महाजन कमीशन का अर्वाइटमेंट किया गया। उसकी रिक्मेन्डेशन पार्लियामेंट के सामने आ चुकी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के आधार पर सरकार विधेयक कब प्रस्तुत करेगी ?

We want a finality to it and a date fixed

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : कोई तारीख निश्चित करना हमारे लिये सम्भव नहीं है जाहिर है कि ऐसी बातों के लिये, जिनमें हजारों आदमियों के भविष्य का प्रश्न है, उनके विचारों और भावनाओं का प्रश्न है, पहले से कोई तिथि निश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रश्न को गहराई से नहीं सोचा है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि शान्ति आये और आप जोश दिखला रहे हैं। आप में इतना जोश है तो लोगो में कितना होगा।

SHRI PILOO MODY : When the Constitution provides a method by which these problems can be solved, the Home Minister replies by saying that this matter has been gone into in depth and that they have found that the provision made in the Constitution is a method unacceptable to the Government....

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT .
I did not say that..

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am giving an opportunity to correct yourself.

Thereafter it was said that an opinion poll should be taken. To that also the Minister has said that this is not a way of ascertaining opinion. I want to know, when he has made a pious statement saying that we want to ascertain the wishes of the people on both sides before coming to a solution, how is he going to do it if he rules out the provision of the Constitution by which he can do it or if he rules out an opinion poll. Am I to assume, therefore, that the final decision, the so-called ascertaining the

wishes of the people, will be purely a political one ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT :
No, Sir. I shall briefly explain the position. The point there is that members living in one area and speaking the language of the other area, the adjoining area are, in both States, in fairly large numbers. The idea of the original Commission was that, as small a number of linguistic minorities should be left in the other State as possible. In this particular case, no matter what the solution is, fairly large numbers of Marathi-speaking and Kannada-speaking people will be left in the other areas. This is the point which has to be ascertained. If you ascertain from Kannada-speaking people, they want to be on the Karnataka side; if you ascertain from Marathi-speaking people, they would like to be on that side. This is not a matter where merely opinion of one side is enough. Opinions of both sides are necessary. I am sure he will realise this point that making a reference to one side will not be enough, because that opinion cannot be imposed on the other side. It is a complicated question. You can make the point, if you like; but, I tell you, it is not going to solve the problem. As I said, we are trying to advance in that direction, and I want the House to understand this.

ARREST OF DEPUTY PRINCIPAL INFORMATION OFFICER OF PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU IN DELHI

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*112. **SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA**

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Deputy Principal Information Officer of the Press Information Bureau has been arrested recently in Delhi; and

(b) if so, on what charges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM

BIR SINHA : (a) and (b). Shri V. F. D'Souza, Deputy Principal Information Officer, Press Information Bureau was arrested on 22nd December, 1973 for offences under the Official Secrets Act, 1923 and Section 120-B I.P.C. The Police have also charged him under the Excise Act. Consequent to his arrest, Government placed Shri D'Souza under suspension.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA : In December last, Shri V. F. D'Souza, Deputy Principal Information Officer in the Press Information Bureau along with another man was arrested on charges of espionage. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what kind of documents were found in the person of Shri D'Souza as well as from his house and whether those documents are normally kept in the house of an officer of his rank?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Since Mr. D'Souza is in police custody and the case is being prosecuted, I think it will not be fair on my part to discuss this further at this stage.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA : It is reported that documents such as letters written by the Director of Intelligence and Prime Minister and tapes and other valuables were found. It was reported in the papers. I was just emphasizing that specific answer may be given to my first supplementary.

SHRI PILOO MODY : As an exception.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As I have just now submitted the Police have taken custody of some documents and they were produced in the court as a part of the evidence. I do not think I should comment on them at this stage.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Prasannabhai Mehta.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA : What is the name of the Mission to whom the information ...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already gone over to the next member.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA : My second supplementary, Sir. As my first supplementary was not answered, I wanted that clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : You are still in the second supplementary?

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATTIA : What is the name of the Mission to whom this information was being passed on? Is it also a fact that the same Mission was involved in some earlier espionage case also and what action was taken thereon?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : You will appreciate that this is a matter for the Police and for the Court to decide on the basis of facts. I do not know what facts the Police are going to place before the Court. We do not come into the picture at all. The officer has been arrested and whatever file or material was required by the Police, was given to them. Therefore, I am not in a position to give any further information on this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सवाल यह है कि जो कागजात गुप्त होते हैं और बड़े महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं, क्या नियमों के अनुसार यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह दफ्तर में रखे जायें? क्या अफसरों को उन्हें घर ले जाने की इजाजत होती है?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : These are precisely matters on which the Court will pass comments. Obviously, these are matters on which it is difficult for me to comment. Firstly, I do not know what documents are going to be produced and secondly, I cannot comment whether a particular document should be in the office or in the residence of an officer. These are matters which are *sub judice*.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा सवाल इस मामले से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। मैं सरकार के काम करने के ढंग के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ। क्या यह आदेश नहीं है कि अफसर लोग गुप्त कागजात दफ्तर में रखें, उन्हें घर न ले जायें?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Generally speaking, yes. No officer is supposed to take a secret document to his home.

MR. SPEAKER : The question hour is over now.

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Question No. 113.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already declared that the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

GROWTH RATE IN T. V. INDUSTRY

***102. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :** Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the capacity utilisation by the units to whom licences for T. V. production have been given; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the growth rate in this industry; and if not, the steps Government propose to take to increase the growth ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Electronics, in co-operation with the Directorate General of Technical Development, Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, and the State Directors of industries, has been reviewing periodically the progress made by units to whom TV Licences/approvals have been accorded. The rate of growth in the Industry has been generally satisfactory and the total production has registered an increase from 29,965 sets in 1972 to 74, 756 in 1973.

COAXIAL TELEPHONE PROJECT TO LINK CALCUTTA AND MADRAS

***105. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to have a coaxial telephone project to link Calcutta with Madras along the east coast;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Coaxial scheme linking Calcutta with Madras has been sanctioned in the year 1968 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1579.82 lakhs.

(b) The project includes laying of 2160 Kms of standard coaxial cable which provide an ultimate capacity of 2,700 speech channels in any section and 366 Kms of small tube coaxial cables which provide for 600 channels on routes branching from the main routes, viz.—

Kodad-Khammamet,
Rajamundry-Kakinada,
Rajamundry-Tanuku-
Tadepalligudem,
Vijayawada-Gudiwada-
Masulipatam, and
Bhubaneshwar-Puri.

(c) The Vijayawada-Secunderabad section has been commissioned in March, 73. Further progress of commissioning is expected as follows :

Madras-Vijayawada Section—by June, 74.

Calcutta-Cuttack Section—by December, 74.

Cuttack-Vijayawada—by December, 75.

Branch routes are expected to be commissioned progressively by 1974-76.

RATIONALISATION OF PROCEDURE FOR IMPORTS FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

***106. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether existing licensing procedure is creating difficulties for the small scale sector;

(b) if so, whether rationalising the procedure of licensing of imports for small scale industries is under consideration; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). The Import Licensing Procedure is reviewed every year with a view to removing difficulties, if any experienced by the entrepreneurs. Rationalisation of the procedure is a continuing process and measures to simplify it further will be considered by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at the time of formulation of Import Policy for the year 1974-75.

APPLICATION FROM GUJARAT FOR SETTING UP INDUSTRIES

*111. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state -

(a) the number of applications received to set up new industries in Gujarat, upto 31st December, 1973;

(b) the number of letters of intent and licences out of them issued; and

(c) the number of applications which are still pending?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). During the years 1972 and 1973, 136 and 196 applications respectively were received for setting up new industries in Gujarat. Of these, 173 have been disposed of and 159 are pending. 4 Industrial Licences and 29 Letters of Intent have been issued.

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पोर्ट ब्लेयर में अग्निकांड के कारण भारी क्षति

113. श्री एम० एस० पुरतो :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पोर्ट ब्लेयर में जनवरी, 1974 में हुए भयंकर अग्निकांड के कारणों की जांच की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के फलस्वरूप कितने जान व माल की हानि हुई और इस क्षति को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कर्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). 21 और 22 जनवरी, 1974 की बीच की रात्रि को पोर्ट ब्लेयर में एक भयंकर अग्निकांड हुआ। पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 436 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया है जिसकी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। अण्डमान व निकोबार प्रशासन ने घटना की जांच करने और उस पर रिपोर्ट देने के लिए एक उपयुक्त अधिकारी नियुक्त किया है। गृह मंत्रालय के अग्निशमन सलाहकार ने सरकार को एक रिपोर्ट भेजी है।

अग्निकांड में कोई जनहानि नहीं हुई। अनुमान है कि लगभग 2 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई है। सरकार ने दो उपभोक्ता गृहकारी गमितियों को पुनः क्रियाशील बनाने के लिए उन्नीस लाख रुपये और अग्निकांड से प्रभावित पीड़ितों के पुनर्वास के लिए आठ लाख रुपये के ऋण स्वीकार किये हैं। छोटी दुकानों के निर्माण के लिए अस्थायी स्थान पहले ही आवंटित कर दिये गये हैं। प्रधान मंत्री सहायता कोई से भी 50,000/; का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया है। पुनर्वास के अन्य उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

ISSUE OF NO OBJECTION LETTERS AFTER 1966

*114. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued permission letters/no objection letters after 1966;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the reasons for stopping these letters ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). Based on a decision of the Licensing Committee, the Government had issued certain permission letters/no objection letters for the production of formulations by the manufacturers of drugs and pharmaceuticals upto 1965. Following the announcement by Government in 1966 of certain facilities made available to industrial undertakings for diversification into new products without obtaining industrial licence, no such permission letters/no objection letters were issued.

FALL IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

*115. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the index of the industrial production has declined considerably since March, 1973 and further fall is apprehended during 1973-74, especially in key industries;

(b) if so, the reasons and the facts thereof; and

(c) remedial steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUB-

RAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). According to the latest available data, the general index of industrial production which stood at 211.2 in March, 1973 declined to 187.6 in April and 190.2 in May. According to the provisional figures, the index during June and July would be 191.0 and 197.7. While it is difficult to predict the index of industrial production for the subsequent months, there are no firm grounds to believe that the index will fall further during these months.

A number of factors have contributed to this unsatisfactory growth in industrial production. Some of the more important contributory factors were the following :

- (i) Production lagged behind in certain critical industries like steel and fertilisers substantially below the installed capacity, on account of operational problems in the different units due to lack of maintenance or design deficiencies;
- (ii) In agro-industries like sugar and textiles the output during the Plan period showed an erratic trend depending on the production of related agricultural crops;
- (iii) The inadequate pace of investment resulted in a reduced demand for industrial machinery, adversely affecting the level of output of capital goods industries;
- (iv) Production in some of the engineering industries declined because of shortage of steel and non-ferrous metals;
- (v) The wide spread shortage of power depressed production in industrial units in different parts of the country to a considerable extent;
- (vi) Shortage of coal and problems in its movement also contributed to lower utilisation of existing capacity; and

- (vii) The output in certain industries was adversely effected because of unsatisfactory industrial relations.

A series of steps have been taken to give boost industrial investment and industrial production. These include the following :

- (a) In order to ensure fuller utilisation of existing capacity, Government recognised in respect of units engaged in 65 priority industries, enhanced capacity upto double the licensed capacity subject to certain conditions and safeguards.
- (b) In February, 1973 Government announced a revised licensing policy in order to bring about clarity and certainty in investment climate.
- (c) A guideline for 110 industries has been published for the particular benefits of small, medium and new entrepreneurs.
- (d) A Secretariat for Industrial Approvals has been set up and has started functioning from 1st November, 1973. The purpose of this Organisation is to streamline licensing procedures and eliminate delays in Government approvals.
- (e) A number of relaxations in Import Policy have been introduced to help industry to get over production bottlenecks and temporary shortages of components and other materials which are normally available indigenously, but which may be in temporary shortages in the country. The Import Policy for the small scale units has also been liberalised. Import of steel and non-ferrous metals for all small scale actual users has been allowed. A growth factor in import entitlement has been allowed to small scale industries.

A major relaxation has been given to industries faced with sudden and unanticipated shortages of critical materials to import items otherwise restricted upto 5 per cent of their entitlement without the need for prior concurrence or approval.

- (f) Government have under consideration a proposal to permit diversification in machinery industries within the overall licensed capacity in each unit. This measure would enable machinery manufacturers to make the most diversified and fullest use of their licensed capacities consistent with changing demands.

It is hoped that these measures will help to stimulate (in preventing any further fall in) industrial production.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE SIXTH NATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST COMMUNALISM HELD IN DELHI

*116. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI :

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sixth National Convention against Communalism was held in Delhi on 11th, 12th and 13th January, 1974;

(b) if so, the resolutions passed at the convention; and

(c) whether Government have considered the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Government have seen reports in the Press stating that the National Convention organised by the Sampradayaakta Virodhi Committee in Delhi during January, 1974, adopted several resolutions in respect of activities of the communal parties/organisations. Government are ascertaining the precise contents and terms

of the resolutions with a view to their appropriate consideration.

अशोक पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड तामेश्वर नगर तथा ठाकुर पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बिहार को पुनः चालू करना

117. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में रामेश्वर नगर स्थित अशोक पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड को पुनः खोलने तथा चलाने के संबंध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) इस कारखाने में लुगदी और कागज का उत्पादन कब आरंभ होगा तथा कितनी, मात्रा में उत्पादन होगा ; और

(ग) क्या बिहार में समस्तीपुर स्थित ठाकुर पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड को भी पुनः चालू किया जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी विवरण क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिक मंत्री श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम :

(क) रामेश्वर नगर की अशोक पेपर मिल में सिविल निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने वाला है। कागज मशीनें लगाने का कार्य हो रहा है।

(ख) लिखाई और छपाई के कागज का उत्पादन 40 मी० टन प्रतिदिन की क्षमता के हिसाब से 1974 के अन्त तक प्रारम्भ हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) ठाकुर पेपर मिल्स के पुनःस्थापन के प्रश्न की राज्य सरकार द्वारा जांच की जा सकती है। अनेक पार्टियों ने अपनी रुचि दिखाई है और राज्य सरकार औद्योगिक वित्त निगम के परामर्श से किसी ऐसी पार्टी का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है जो मिल को पुनःस्थापित करने का कार्य करने को तैयार हो।

पांचवीं योजना में सामाजिक कल्याण कार्य कर्मों के लिए राज्यों को आवंटन

118. श्री भरत सिंह चौहान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान सामाजिक कल्याण कार्यक्रमों के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी-कितनी धनराशि का आवंटन करने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : राज्य सरकारों से हुए विचार विमर्श को ध्यान में रखते हुये विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए पांचवीं योजना के क्षेत्रवार परिष्यय का अभी अन्तिम रूप देना है।

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY MADAN KISHORE COMMITTEE REGARDING EXTRA DEPARTMENTAL STAFF

*119. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Madan Kishore Committee relating to various allowances including the basic remuneration of the E.D. Staff working in F.D.B.Os and E.D.S. Os have been considered by the Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision in relation to these recommendations,

(c) if so, the decisions taken and if not, the likely date by which Government would take the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANNANDA REDDI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The recommendations made by the Madan Kishore Committee in respect of various allowances of Extra Departmental Agents are under consideration of the Government. The decisions thereon are expected to be taken shortly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS IN DELHI TO PERMIT EMPLOYEES LIVING IN SUBURBAN AREAS TO COME TO OFFICE LATE.

*120. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to Heads of Departments in Delhi to permit their employees to come to office late by half-an-hour or so who reside in the suburban areas, viz., Ghaziabad and Faridabad; and

(b) if so, the number and date of issue of said instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

वर्ष 1973-74 में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

1002. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्तमान मूल्य-स्तर के आधार पर वर्ष 1973-74 के शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद और प्रति व्यक्ति आय का अनुमान क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : वर्ष 1973-74 की शुद्ध राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद और प्रति व्यक्ति आय सम्बन्धी सूचना अभी संकलित की जा रही है अतः अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

SCARCITY OF RAW MATERIALS IN TRAVANCORE PLYWOOD INDUSTRIES LIMITED

1003. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether there is a scarcity of urea, formaldehyde, synthetic resin for Travancore Plywood Industries Limited, Punalur and if so, the action taken to normalize its supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : Yes, Sir; there is an over all shortage of Urea Formaldehyde Synthetic Resin Adhesives required by the Plywood Industry due to inadequate availability of Methanol and the consequent shortage of formaldehyde. To overcome the shortage arrangements have been made to import 16,000 tonnes of Methanol. Of these, 8,000 tonnes has already landed and the balance 8,000 tonnes is expected to be available in March, 1974. Everything possible is being done to ensure adequate availability of urea formaldehyde resin adhesives to the plywood industry and it is hoped that the situa-

tion will improve by the middle of 1974.

INDUSTRIALLY BACKWARD AREAS IN GUJARAT

1004. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the areas identified as industrially backward, in Gujarat, for development;

(b) the names of the industries to be located in such backward areas; and

(c) the steps so far taken to encourage the small scale industries in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) Panchmahals, Broach and Suren-dernagar district have been identified as industrially backward in Gujarat State for the 10%—15% Central Out-right Grant or Subsidy Scheme.

(b) Any industry can be located in these areas, but the setting up of resource and demand based industries like solvent extraction, bone crushing, hydraulic lime, chemically pure salt, improved agricultural implements, automobile spares, electrical accessories etc. have been specially recommended by the techno-economic surveys done for these areas.

(c) Small scale industries located in these areas are encouraged by the (a) Central Subsidy Scheme, (b) concessional finance by the financial institutions, (c) liberalised import provisions, (d) availability of machinery on hire-purchase and (e) provision of technical guidance, marketing information and training facilities by Small Industries Service Institute, Ahmedabad as well as by other Central and State institutions.

BROADCASTING OF PROGRAMMES IN LOCAL LANGUAGES, TULU AND KONKANI IN THE PROPOSED BROADCASTING STATION AT BRAHMAVAR

1005. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5429 on the 19th December, 1973 and state whether programmes

in local languages, Tulu and Konkani will be included in the broadcasting programme of the proposed Broadcasting Station at Brahmavar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): Mangalore Station of All India Radio, is likely to be commissioned during 1975-76. It is thus premature to consider the details of the programme pattern and the languages of the broadcasts from the station but, naturally, languages and dialects of the region will be included when details of programme are finalised.

NON-DEVELOPMENTAL WORKS IN KARNATAKA

1006. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total non-plan expenditure on developmental works in Karnataka State during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) the sources for this expenditure and the total assistance given by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). According to the information available in the Planning Commission, the non-Plan developmental expenditure in Karnataka during the Fourth Plan period is estimated at Rs. 698 crores. This expenditure forms part of the total non-Plan expenditure which has been financed from the State's Budgetary resources, ways and means advance from the Reserve Bank and the non-Plan assistance from the Centre. The non-Plan Central assistance provided during the Fourth Plan period is of the order of Rs. 33.35 crores. In addition, the Government of India gave a ways and means advance of Rs. 59.38 crores to the State Government to enable it to clear its overdraft with the Reserve Bank of India.

EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL TESTING AND RESEARCH LABORATORY INTO REGIONAL LABORATORY

1007. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1437 on 21st November, 1973 regarding release of foreign exchange for books and equipments and state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding expansion of the Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory into Regional Laboratory has been received from the Government of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was discussed between the Chief Minister and the Officials of the Kerala Government and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). It was proposed that the facilities available in the existing Research and Testing Laboratory, Trivandrum may be utilised and a laboratory for maximum utilisation of raw materials and mineral resources of the State may be set up.

The financial, organisational and other details of the proposal are being worked out

SKIPPING OF PROGRAMMES OF BENGALI LIGHT MUSIC, RABINDRA SANGEET AND NAJRUL GEETI FROM A.I.R. DELHI STATION

1008. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether since December, 1973 the Delhi Station of the A.I.R. is skipping many programmes of Bengali light music/Rabindra Sangeet/Najrul Geeti broadcast from Delhi;

(b) whether the time for Rabindra Sangeet has been reduced by 50 per cent;

(c) if so, the number of programmes not broadcast though publicised in newspapers and in the Programme Journal of the A.I.R. since December, 1973 till date and the justification for the same; and

(d) when the programmes will be resumed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In December all programmes were broadcast as scheduled.

In January, 1974, however, the following scheduled programmes were not broadcast for the reasons mentioned below :—

13-1-74 : Sunday—10.00—10.15 p.m. (Rabindra Sangeet)

15-1-74 : }
22-1-74 : } Tuesdays—8.00 to 8.10
29-1-74 : } (Bengali Songs)

(1) To accommodate broadcast of Radio Report on the foundation laying of the Narora Atomic Power Plant.

(2) Bengali songs and Rabindra Sangeet were formerly being broadcast on consecutive days i.e. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. In order to spread them out during a week broadcast of Bengali songs has been shifted from Tuesdays to Fridays from 8.00 to 8.10 a.m.

(d) The question does not arise.

ENCOURAGING POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE IN RURAL AREAS

1009. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Postal Life Insurance Scheme is being encouraged to cover the rural areas and provide the benefit of life insurance within the reach of millions in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the plan of action drawn up in this connection; and

(c) the total amount of business transacted by the post offices for payment of premia during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The benefits of Postal Life Insurance are confined to Government employees of all categories (Central & State) whose pay and allowances are regulated by Fundamental Rules or Civil Service Regulations, and permanent employees of the Local Bodies and Government aided institutions both in urban as well as rural areas.

The proposal to extend the scope of Postal Life Insurance to general public in rural areas has been examined from time to time but found unworkable.

(c) The information is given below :—

Year	Amount of new Business.	over all premium income
1970-71	Rs. 9,64,16,500	Rs. 2,79,50,000
1971-72	„ 10,16,65,800	„ 3,32,96,000
1972-73	„ 10,04,41,400	„ 3,51,99,000

POSTAL FACILITIES IN RAJASTHAN

1010. SHRI BISHWANATHAN JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the proposal envisaged for opening postal facilities in the rural areas of Rajasthan under the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the targets for the Fourth Five Year Plan for this purpose have been fully achieved and if not, the shortfall and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provide post offices at Gram Panchayat villages in the country having no post office within two miles and other villages which will fulfil the prescribed conditions, particularly in very backward and hilly areas. In Rajasthan State also, more

new post offices will be opened where ever found justified during the Fifth Five Year Plan

(b) Yes Sir The targets have been achieved

लम्बी अवधि के बीजों पर
आंध्र प्रदेश में रह रहे
पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

1011. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आंध्र प्रदेश में लम्बी अवधि के बीजों पर इस समय कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक जिलावार रह रहे हैं, और

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के बीजा की अवधि पा से अधिक बार बढ़ायी गई और गत छ मास में कितने व्यक्तियों के बीजा की अवधि बढ़ाई गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को भारतीय
नागरिकता प्रदान करना

1012. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गई, और

(ख) इस समय पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी कितने मामले सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में आर्थिक संकट
प्रस्त कपड़ा मिलें

1013. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में आर्थिक माह-प्रारत उन कपड़ा मिलों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं जहाँ नियन्त्रक नियुक्त कर दिये गये हैं, और

(ख) सर्वाक्षा वर्ष 1973-74 में उन मिलों की हाति लाभ 11 ब्याँरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में उस समय 7 कपड़ा उपक्रम हैं जिनका प्रबन्ध सरकार ने उद्योग (विकास व नियमन) अधिनियम 1951 तथा रण कपड़ा उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1972 के अधीन अपन हाथ में ल लिया है । उन उपक्रमों के नाम तथा अप्रैल से दिसम्बर 1973 तक उनके द्वारा अर्जित (लाभ अनन्तिम आकड़े) निम्न प्रकार हैं ।

क्रम	उपक्रम का नाम	गुट्टे लाभ
म०		(अनन्तिम)
		(लाख रु०)

उद्योग (विकास एवं नियमन)
अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन

1	बगाल नागपुर काटन मिल	
	लि०, राजनन्दगाव	15 08
2	हीरा मिल लि० उज्जैन	66 86
3	स्वदेशी काटन तथा फलार	
	मिल्स लि० इन्दौर	25 68
4	बुरहनपुर तापी मिल लि०,	
	बुरहनपुर	62. 66
5	न्यू भोपाल टेक्सटाइल लि०,	
	भोपाल	31 16

रण कपड़ा उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण)
(अधिनियम, 1972 के अधीन)

6	इन्दौर माल्वा युनाइटेड	
	मिल्स, इन्दौर	53 99
7	कल्याणमल मिल्स, इन्दौर	26. 33

योग 311.76

**प्रतिकूल गोपनीय रिपोर्टों के बाव-
जूब अनुसूचित जातियों/अनु-
सूचित आदिम जातियों के
कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नतियाँ**

1014. श्री अम्बेश : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे कोई आदेश जारी किये गये हैं कि अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों को उनकी "गोपनीय रिपोर्ट" खराब होने के बावजूद पदोन्नति में वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसकी एन.प्रति मन्त्रालय पर रखी जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**संसद सदस्यों की बातों का
प्रसारण**

1015. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन संसद सदस्यों की बातें आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली तथा अन्य केन्द्रों में वर्ष 1972-73 में प्रसारित की गई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : एक विवरण जिसमें आपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है, सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया देखिए । संख्या LT-6252/74] ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में डाक-घर भवनों के
लिए किराया**

1016. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में किराये के भवनों में कितने डाकघर हैं और अप्रैल, 1972 में अप्रैल 1973 तक उनके लिए किराये के रूप में कुल

कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया; और

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में डाकघरों के लिए कितने नये कार्यालय भवनों का निर्माण करने का विचार है और उन पर अनुमानतः कितना परिव्यय होगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (1) यह जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

(ख) (i) नो ।

(ii) उनकी अनुमानित लागत 14,83,120 रुपये है ।

फिर भी आर्थिक तर्कों के कारण अव्यवसायिक इमारतों, जिनमें डाकघर की इमारतें शामिल हैं, के निर्माण पर फिलहाल जो पाबन्दी लगी हुई है उससे कार्यों के पूरा होने में विलम्ब होने की संभावना है ।

**मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने
के लिए वैज्ञानिकों के आवेदन-पत्र**

1017. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के वैज्ञानिकों से आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जो वे स्थापित करना चाहते हैं और उन्हें कार्यकारी पूँजी, तकनीकी जानकारी, व्यवहार्यता प्रतिवेदन आदि के रूप में सरकार क्या सहायता देने का विचार रखती है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) और (ख) औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स को आवेदन पत्रों का आवेदकों के पेशों के अनुसार वर्गीकरण नहीं किया जाता है । किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश में रसायनों (उर्वरकों के अतिरिक्त),

धातुकामिक वस्तुओं, फल उत्पादों, दुग्ध छाछ पदार्थों, आटा और अन्य परिष्कृत खाद्य पदार्थों, औषधियों और भेषजों, विद्युत् उपकरणों, विविध प्रकार की मेकैनिकल और इजी-नियरी वस्तुओं आदि का उत्पादन करने के लिए नए उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्राप्त और 1-2-74 को अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या	अनिर्णीत
1971	72	11
1972	47	12
1973 (अक्तूबर तक)	79	43
योग	198	66

वित्तीय, प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने वाले और परामर्श दात्री सेवा सगठनों जैसे राज्य वित्त निगम, राज्य उद्योग विकास निगम, राष्ट्रीय उद्योग विकास निगम आदि द्वारा योग्य उद्यमियों की वित्तीय और तकनीकी आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करने में आवश्यक परामर्श और सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

पाँचवी योजना के दौरान रोजगार के अवसरों की व्यवस्था करना

1018. श्री गंगाचरण बोक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1974-75 की योजना के लिए प्रमुख शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत किनना धन आवंटित किया गया है,

(ख) रोजगार के अधिक अवसरों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए किन योजनाओं को आरंभ करने का विचार है और उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या रोजगार के अधिक अवसर पैदा करने के लिए किसी राष्ट्रीय योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है?

योजना मंत्रालय में राश्व मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) वार्षिक योजना 1974-75 में मुख्य शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत धनराशियों के आवंटन को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(ख) और (ग) पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारूप में रोजगार, जनशक्ति और श्रम कल्याण सम्बन्धी अध्याय में पाचवी योजना में रोजगार अवसरों की सुलभता और विकास की कार्य-नीति बताई गई है। जैसा कि उसमें बताया गया है, पाचवी योजना में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बिनी-योजन के इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों पर बल दिया जायेगा जिनमें काफी नये रोजगार अवसर सुलभ होंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में यूरैनियम के निक्षेप

1019. श्री गंगाचरण बोक्षित : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में वही पर यूरैनियम होने के संकेत मिले हैं

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या पूरी जांच पड़ताल के लिए विशेषज्ञों को लगाया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन्हें निकालने का काम कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा?

प्रधान मंत्री परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री इल्ल-वट्टानिकस मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हाँ। मध्य प्रदेश में यूरैनियम की विद्यमानता के कुछ संकेत मिले हैं।

(ख) जी, हाँ। परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के परमाणु खनिज प्रभाग द्वारा राजनंदवाव

तथा मरगुजा जिलों में बिस्तारपूर्वक जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

(ग) खनिज-भंडारों से खनिज निकालने का प्रश्न चालू जांच-पड़ताल के परिणामों पर निर्भर करेगा।

CONFERENCE OF ASIAN MASS MEDIA
HELD AT KUALA LUMPUR

1020. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Asian Mass Media Conference held at Kuala-Lumpur had recommended that an Asian newsprint consumer community be set up to help overcome newsprint shortage in the Asian region; and

(b) if so, the constitution and functions of the community and whether India has become a member of that community?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The constitution and functions of the Community are stated to be still under consideration.

CEMENT BAGS AT DISTRICT GODOWNS
IN KERALA

1021. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether reports have been received from Kerala Government that a good deal of cement contained in bags is laying useless at the district godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : No, Sir.

CLOSURE OF MOSAIC TILES FACTORIES
IN KERALA

1022. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECH-

NOLOGY be pleased to state whether Government are aware that about 30 mosaic tiles making factories in Kerala are about to close down due to the grave cement scarcity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : Government have not so far received any such report.

SUPPLY OF THERMAL POWER STATION
BOILERS BY ACC-VICKERS-BABCOCKS

1023. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the British controlled monopoly manufacturers in India, ACC-Vickers-Babcocks, which have more than Rs. 200 crores, worth of orders to build thermal power station boilers in their Durgapur factory for almost all States in India, have been allowed a special privilege to ignore the Indian Boilers regulations;

(b) whether, by altering the composition and design inside the boiler does not mean larger maintenance cost and greater dependence on foreign firms; and

(c) if so, what is the better aspect of it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

BOILER FABRICATION IN DURGAPUR

1025. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Boiler Fabrication in Durgapur for Santhaldih, Amarkantak and Korba power stations had been severely affected recently by the restrictive attitude of a State functionary; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to remove such happenings in future ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) It has been brought to the notice of the Government that manufacture of Boilers in Durgapur for Santaldih, Amarkantak and Korba Power Stations has been affected due to non-acceptance of boilers designed to I.S.O. Recommendations, R-831 (Rules for Construction of Stationary Boilers) prepared by the technical Committee-11 of the International Organization for Standardization.

(b) The matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

DISTRIBUTION OF OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS IN BORDER AREAS OF PUNJAB

1026. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported free distribution of opium and other drugs in the border areas of Punjab by foreign agents in a bid to subvert the country's first line of defence;

(b) whether these drugs are smuggled into India from China and Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent this menace and keep the defence forces in array ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab have reported that no such distribution of narcotics was taking place in the border areas of Punjab.

The State Government are however maintaining necessary vigilance in the matter.

राज्यों में उपद्रवों को रोकने के लिए

सेना का बुलाया जाना

1027. श्री मूलचन्द बागा : क्या गृह मंत्री कह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में उपद्रवों को रोकने के लिए कितनी बार सेना को बुलाया गया;

(ख) सेना के आने के बाद इनमें से प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गए; और

(ग) उपद्रवों को शान्त करने के लिए कितने परिस्थितियों में सेना को तैनात किया जाता है और किसके अनुरोध पर सेना तैनात की जाती है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). तथ्य मालूम किए जा रहे हैं और गम्भा गटल पर रख दिये जायेंगे।

(ग) विधि व व्यवस्था बनाये रखना राज्य सरकार के नागरिक अधिकारियों का कार्य है। तब यह अनुभव किया जाता है कि विधि व व्यवस्था की स्थिति पुलम तथा उनको उपलब्ध सीमा सुरक्षा बल व केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस जैसे अन्य दलों के नियन्त्रण में बाहर हो जाएगी तो उस स्थिति में विधि व व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए उपस्थित उच्चतम स्तर का मजिस्ट्रेट सेना की यूनिटों की सहायता के लिए बुला सकता है।

SUPPLY OF BUS TYRES TO PUNJAB

1028. SHRI BUTA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government have sent an SOS call to the Union Government for the supply of bus tyres; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The State Government had drawn the attention of the Central Government

to the shortage of tyres in the State. The matter was taken up with the Industry who has indicated that 67,375 Nos. during 1973 and 8,448 Nos. upto February 15 in 1974 have been supplied to Punjab. According to the Industry, the requirements of the Punjab Roadways had been met to the extent of 106 per cent of the commitment.

The State Government has also been informed that there would be no objection in principle to the import of tyres in sizes 900 X 20 against their licence for the import of spare parts to the extent of 75 per cent of the face value of the licence.

FORMATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES IN A SINGLE CADRE TO ENSURE PARITY

1029. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to form a single cadre of administrative and technical services like the Indian Economic Service, the Indian Statistical Service, the Indian Engineering Service, Indian Railway and Audit Service etc. to ensure parity in nomenclature and emoluments;

(b) the stage of consideration of the parity issue;

(c) whether the proposal for parity between administrative, technical and other cadres has been accepted in principle and proposed to be implemented in a phased manner; and

(d) if so, the main features of the proposals under consideration and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to implement the decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

SURVEY FOR ILMENITE IN KERALA

1030. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any preliminary survey has been undertaken to find out ilmenite resources at Neendakara Coast in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the results of survey?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy is engaged in carrying out investigations for estimation of ilmenite and other economic mineral reserves along the Neendakara Coast in Kerala.

(b) As a result of surveys carried out so far, it has been found that the richest concentrations of ilmenite are between Neendakara and Kayamkulam. Detailed investigations are still in progress.

C.B.I. INQUIRY AGAINST Ex-DIG BURDWAN, WEST BENGAL

1031. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether C.B.I. has been holding any enquiry against Ex-DIG, Burdwan Division, West Bengal, at present Chief Security Officer, West Bengal Jails;

(b) whether after serious allegations against the said officer by the State Police Officers, he was transferred to the present post; and

(c) what are the findings of CBI enquiry and what steps Government contemplate in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) The CBI is investigating a criminal case under Sections 467/468/420/120 (B) of IPC and section 5(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, in which this officer is also alleged to be involved.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The investigation into the case by the C.B.I. is still in progress.

मन्त्रियों के निवास-स्थानों पर लगे टेलीफोनों पर हुआ व्यय

1032. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय उप-मन्त्रियों, राज्य मन्त्रियों, मन्त्रिमंडल के स्तर के मन्त्रियों तथा प्रधान मन्त्री के निवास-स्थानों पर लगे टेलीफोनों पर वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और जैसे ही यह मिलेगी, लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS IN GUJARAT

1035. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL .
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government have suggested that Central Undertakings should be set up in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken there-on ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat had proposed the establishment of a nuclear power station in Gujarat in the central sector. It has not been possible to include this scheme in the Fifth Plan.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS IN FIFTH PLAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COIR INDUSTRY AND COIR CO-OPERATIVES

1036. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the amount allocated in the Fifth Plan for the development of Coir Industry and Coir Co-operatives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): In the Draft Fifth Plan, an amount of Rs. 15.50 crores has been tentatively allocated for coir industry in the country.

FALL IN PER CAPITA INCOME

1037. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the *per capita* income is showing a steady fall since 1970-71, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and steps taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The estimates of *per capita* income since 1970-71 as given in Economic Survey --1973-74—a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on February 25, 1974 are as under :—

Year	Per capita income at 1960-61 prices
	Rs
1970-71	348 6
1971-72	346 0
1972-73	333 0

(b) The decline in *per capita* income in 1971-72 and 1972-73 was due to lower rate of growth of national income as compared to the annual average envisaged in the Fourth Plan. This, in turn was mainly due to set-back in agricultural production on account of wide-spread droughts and floods and also slower growth in industrial output as a result of inadequate supplies of industrial raw materials, shortage of power, transport bottlenecks, and disturbed industrial relations.

The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan envisages an average annual rate of

growth of 5.5 per cent. This should yield an increase in per capita income of over 3 per cent per annum. Policies and measures to realise the targetted rate of growth of national income have been set out in the document on the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan already laid on the Table of the House.

AGREEMENT BY NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION WITH A WEST GERMAN FIRM

1038. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation entered into an agreement with M/s. Myer Roth and Pastor, a West German firm, for supplying automatic chain-making machine;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the number of such machines received by NSIC and sold to various concerns in India;

(d) whether the machines are incapable of giving the guaranteed output; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) and (b). No general running agreement has been entered into with M/s. Myer Roth and Pastor, a West German firm, by the National Small Industries Corporation who have however placed individual purchase orders with them, for supply of automatic chain-making machines.

(c) Six machines were received and supplied to six different small units.

(d) and (e). Out of 6 small units to whom these Automatic Chain-making machines have been supplied, only one unit has raised a dispute about the

rated output of the machine which is pending before the Court.

INCREASE IN EXPORT OF CEMENT TO MEET CRUDE IMPORT BILL

1039. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a move to curb the internal consumption of cement to increase the export of these items with a view to meeting the enhanced Crude-import bill; and

(b) if so, whether it will not create artificial scarcity of these commodities and the consequent rise in the prices of these commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to export 3 lakh tonnes of cement by the end of December, 1974 and another 5 lakh tonnes during 1975 to Iran as a part of bilateral trade negotiations between India and Iran. This export would also contribute towards earning foreign exchange for meeting the higher crude import bill.

To the extent cement is exported, there will be lesser availability of cement for internal use. It is, however, being attempted to mitigate the impact on internal availability of cement by better utilisation of the installed capacity and creation of additional capacity in the country.

MEETING OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF PAPER PULP AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1040. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a meeting of the Development Council of Paper Pulp and Allied Industries held in New Delhi on January 16, 1974, the paper indus-

try had voluntarily agreed to revert to the production on pattern of white and other varieties of paper as it obtained in 1968-70, the most comfortable year of paper production; and also undertook to enforce a voluntary price discipline;

(b) if so, what demands were made by the industry in return for their said undertakings; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No demands were made by the industry in return for their said undertaking.

(c) Does not arise

EMPLOYMENT UNDER SCIENTISTS' POOL TO PERSONS COMING FROM ABROAD

1041. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scientists Pool since its inception has been serving a useful role as a reserve for meeting the need for Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country;

(b) if so, whether it has succeeded in its primary object of utilising the services of persons coming from abroad and to provide these persons appropriate work and a sense of security; and

(c) if so, the number of persons who have been provided with employment under the pool?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The services of Pool Officers have been extensively used by Universities, Research Institutions, Public Sector Undertakings, the Health Services of the Union and the State Governments, etc.

(b) Persons selected to the Scientists Pool are attached to suitable organisations and are allotted duties appropriate to their background so that their services are well utilised. The fact that a substantial number of Pool Officers have been absorbed in regular jobs in the organisations where they were attached would indicate that their services were appropriately utilised and they proved useful to the organisations.

(c) Up to the end of 1973, more than 9,850 persons have been selected to the Scientists' Pool of which 4358 joined 3,555 persons have secured regular employment in India after working as Pool Officers for some time.

Another 1,128 persons selected to the Pool were able to secure regular jobs without having to join the Pool

उच्च न्यायालयों का समस्त कार्य

हिन्दी में करने की उर्ज़न बार

एसोसियेशन की मांग

1042. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री:

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की उर्ज़न बार एसोसियेशन ने उच्च न्यायालय का समस्त कार्य हिन्दी में करने की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार न इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानूनी विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को अथवा भारत सरकार को ऐसी कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

किन्तु, मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल ने राष्ट्रपति की पूर्व सम्मति में 2 अक्टूबर, 1973 में मध्य प्रदेश के उच्च न्यायालय की समस्त कार्यवाहियों में और उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित अथवा दिए गए किसी निर्णय, डिक्री अथवा अन्य आदेश के प्रयोजन के लिए अंग्रेजी

भाषा के प्रयोग के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी का वैकल्पिक प्रयोग प्राधिकृत किया है, और जहाँ कोई निर्णय, डिक्टी अथवा आदेश हिन्दी में पारित अथवा दिया जायेगा, वहाँ मध्य प्रदेश के उच्च न्यायालय के प्राधिकार से निकाला गया उसका अंग्रेजी भाषा में अनुवाद संलग्न होगा।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS DURING 1973 AND THE CURRENT YEAR

1044. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the repression on Harijans have stepped up in a number of States due to apathy of the local administration; and

(b) if so, the number of Harijans killed in the various parts of the country during 1973 and the current year State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

LOSS TO INDUSTRIES DUE TO POWER FAILURES

1045. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss incurred by the industries all over the country for power failure (both in terms of production and money value); and

(b) the effect of it on the earning of the workers specially the industrial workers ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a)

and (b). Though most of the States have reported existence of power shortage from time to time, it is not possible to arrive at a precise estimate of the shortfall in industrial production attributable solely to power shortage. However, estimates of losses largely due to power shortage in respect of certain engineering industries available with the Government were furnished in reply to Unstarred Question No. 421 answered in the Lok Sabha on 25th July, 1973. The production losses for the subsequent period have not been worked out. No information is available with the Government regarding the effect of power failure on the earning of the workers specially the industrial workers.

SETTING UP OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1046. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the location of a nuclear power plant in Andhra Pradesh has been decided by the site selection committee of the Atomic Energy Department;

(b) if so, the proposed location of the plant; and

(c) when the construction work is proposed to be started ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The Site Selection Committee is currently examining various sites in the Southern Region including Andhra Pradesh. A decision on the location of an atomic power station in the Southern Region can be taken only after the report of the Site Selection Committee is received and considered by Government.

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITIONS OF JAILS

1047. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 384 on 21st February, 1973 regarding the Report of the Working Group on the improvement of conditions of jails and state the progress made after the consideration of States' views in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : The Working Group which was set up to examine measures for streamlining the prisons and prison administration has recently submitted its final Report. Copies of the Report in question have been sent to the State Governments with a request to furnish their opinion on the recommendations contained therein. The Central Government in its role of co-ordinator would examine the recommendations only on the basis of the considered opinion of the States.

REPORT OF SARKAR COMMISSION RE- GRADING WORKING OF LARGE INDUS- TRIAL HOUSES

1048. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sarkar Commission are inquiring into allegation that many leading institutions had shown "undue favour" in giving financial assistance to big industrial houses, has completed its enquiry; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Commission which *inter-alia* is looking into financial assistance given to certain larger industrial houses from public finan-

cing institutions, has not yet completed the enquiry.

(b) Does not arise.

SEIZURE OF DOCUMENTS OF M/S HIND CYCLES LIMITED

1049. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not been able to seize all the documents of M/S Hind Cycles Limited through which this company has made irregularities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to seize all the files of the Company immediately to make a thorough investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) to (c). The Board of Management appointed by Government has taken possession of all current books of account and other relevant documents available in Bombay and Ghaziabad units of M/S Hind Cycles Ltd.

RECASTING OF FIFTH PLAN TARGETS

1050. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to recast the Fifth Five Year Plan targets in view of the heavy increase in prices and the crude oil price crisis; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the major fields which will be adversely hit as a result of it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and

(b) The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan was formulated in terms of 1972-73 prices. The Fifth Plan will be finalised after taking into account all the relevant factors including the rise in prices in 1973-74, the crude oil crisis and the performance of the economy in 1973-74. It is not yet possible to indicate the impact of these factors on the size and the content of the Fifth Five Year Plan as the studies on this subject have not yet concluded.

VIEWS OF DR. RAJNA ON NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE

1051. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed by Dr Raina, an expert on paper industry, attributing newsprint shortage to Government's unrealistic policies; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

APPLICATIONS FROM ORISSA FOR INDUSTRIAL LICENCES

1052. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences in the big, small and medium sectors from the State of Orissa during the 1972-73 and the present stage of such applications; and

(b) the criteria adopted by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C.

SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) 38 applications from the State of Orissa were received during 1972-73. Of these 13 are pending and rest have been disposed of. As small scale projects do not need a licence, the information furnished relates to projects falling under the purview of Ind. (D&R) Act.

(b) While considering the applications for industrial licences/letters of intent within the framework of the Industrial Policy and the Plan priorities, due weightage is given to factors such as industrial backwardness of certain areas and the need to encourage medium and small scale enterprise.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को मुद्रास्फीति निरोधक बनाने के लिए गए उपाय

1053. श्री घनराह प्रधान :
श्री माधव राज सिधिया :

क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मुद्रास्फीति निरोधक बनाने के लिए क्या विशेष सावधानियां बरती गई हैं; और

(ख) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप तैयार करते हुए गत चार योजनाओं में प्राप्त अनुभव से क्या-क्या लाभ उठाये गए हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना को मुद्रास्फीति निरोधक बनाने के लिए जिन उपायों का प्रस्ताव है उनका उल्लेख पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप पत्र में, जिसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर पहले ही रखी जा चुकी है, किया जा चुका है। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण परिकल्पित उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) विकास पद्धति तथा स्वरूप इस प्रकार से बनाया गया है कि आम

उपभोग की वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हो सके।

- (2) निवेश धन के आबंटन में कृषि, उपभोक्ता उद्योगों तथा ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र उद्योगों को उच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान की गई है— जो अनिवार्य वस्तुओं तथा निवेश वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करते हैं।

- (3) अनावश्यक तथा विलासिता की वस्तुओं के उत्पादन पर नियन्त्रण रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

- (4) दीर्घावधि तथा अल्पावधि परियोजनाओं में उपयुक्त संयोजन किया जाएगा।

- (5) प्रथम दो वर्षों में घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था न करने और उसके बाद सीमित रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

- (6) पर्याप्त मात्रा में करानुशासन और गैर योजना व्यय में वृद्धि पर नियन्त्रण रखने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

- (7) मुद्रा तथा कर नीतियों के मध्य निकट समन्वय और काले धन के विकास को रोकने के लिए उचित उपाय करने का विचार है।

- (8) योजना की प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार संसाधनों का सुचारु विकास करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

- (9) आम उपभोग की चुनी हुई अनिवार्य वस्तुओं की वसूली और सरकारी वितरण व्यवस्था करने के लिए अधिक कुशलतापूर्ण प्रबन्ध करने का सुझाव दिया गया है।

(ख) पिछली चारों योजनाओं से प्राप्त हुए अन्धव तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध बातों और विचारों को ध्यान में रख कर पांचवी पंच-

वर्षीय योजना का प्राक्क तैयार किया गया है।

TELEVISION STATION FOR BANGALORE

1056. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI P. R. SHENOY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Television Relay Station is likely to be established in the Fifth Five Year Plan at Bangalore; and

(b) whether any decision to have a television Station in Bangalore has already been taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b) In view of constraint on resources, it will not be possible to set up a TV Station at Bangalore during the Fifth Plan. Three Relay Centres are, however, likely to be set up in Karnataka to provide on-going TV service after the SITE Experiment is over. The tentative location of the transmitters will be in the proximity of :

(i) Gulbarga

(ii) Raichur; and

(iii) Bagalkot/Bijapur.

KARNATAKA LAND REFORM BILL

1057 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in according the Presidential assent to the Karnataka Land Reforms Bill;

(b) whether the Karnataka Land Reforms Bill conforms to the National Guidelines indicated by the Government of India; and

(c) if not, in what respect the Karnataka Land Reforms Bill deviates from the guidelines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):
(a) Presidential assent has been accorded to the Mysore Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(b) and (c). The Bill broadly conforms to the National Guidelines.

MISSING OF A BOY FROM SAROJINI NAGAR, NEW DELHI

1058. SHR K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3528 on the 5th December, 1973 regarding missing of a boy from Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi and state:

(a) the action taken so far by the Police to trace the missing boy;

(b) whether despite the fact that some important clues had been furnished by the parents of the missing boy, the culprits had not been apprehended as yet; and

(c) further action he proposes to take in the matter of early restoration of the missing boy to his parents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):

(a) On the 5th June 1973 Shri R. S. Khanna reported at Police Station Vinay Nagar that his son Rakesh, aged about 16 years, was missing from the house. A report was recorded and a copy sent to the Missing Persons Squad of the Delhi Police and police station staff was briefed on the description of the missing boy and constables were detailed to trace him.

On 21st June 1973 Shri R. S. Khanna informed Police Station Vinay Nagar in writing that his son had been kidnapped. A case of kidnapping was registered the same day and the investigation was taken up. A re-

port was sent for publication in the Central Record Office Gazette of Delhi Police and an announcement was made on the All India Radio. Messages were flashed to all Superintendents of Police in the country to trace the boy. Nallahs, wells, railway tracks and other suspected areas in the police station jurisdiction and adjoining areas were searched. His classmates, teachers and other persons were examined.

On 5th November 1973 the investigation of the case was transferred to the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police. The photograph of the boy was sent for publication in the C.B.I. Bulletin. Inquiries have been made at the school where the missing boy was studying. No trace of the boy was been found so far.

(b) All clues given by the parents of the boy were thoroughly investigated, but no evidence was found to warrant the arrest of any person.

(c) All possible lines of investigation are being vigorously pursued to trace the boy.

INDUSTRIAL LICENCE FOR NEW PRODUCT

1059. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:
SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what constitutes a new article under the provisions of the Industries (Dev. & Reg.) Act, 1951;

(b) whether for the manufacture of any new product industrial licence/registration with DGTD or approval for manufacture under diversification is required;

(c) whether there has been any exceptions to (b) above; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) As per provisions of sub-section (dd) of Section 3 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951). 'New article', in relation to an industrial undertaking which is registered or in respect of which a licence or permission has been issued under this Act, means—

- (a) any article which falls under an item in the First Schedule to the Act other than the item under which articles ordinarily manufactured or produced in the industrial undertaking at the date of registration or issue of the licence or permission, as the case may be, fall;
- (b) any article which bears a mark as defined in the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, or which is the subject of a patent, if at the date of registration or issue of the licence or permission, as the case may be, the industrial undertaking was not manufacturing or producing such article bearing that mark or which is the subject of that patent.

(b) to (d). Industrial undertakings are required to obtain industrial licence for the manufacture or production of new article except those which are covered by the Notification No. S.O. 98(E)/IDRA/29B/73,1 dated the 16th February, 1973, (a copy of which is available in the Library of the Lok Sabha Secretariat) which gives exemption from obtaining an industrial licence, subject to certain conditions.

PERMISSION TO IMPORT RAW MATERIALS BY UNDERTAKING

1061. **SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be

pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question No. 438 of 14th November, 1973 regarding issue of letters of intent for expansion of foreign firms and state :

(a) whether the undertakings have been permitted to import raw materials both direct and indirect for items covered under permission/no objection letters;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) whether permission letters have been treated as industrial licences for all intents and purposes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c) The undertakings have been allowed to import raw materials as per Import Trade Control Policy. The Permission Letters conveyed approval for the manufacture of certain formulations by the concerned firms.

MONTHLY RETURN OF PRODUCTION SUBMITTED TO D.G.T.D

1062. **SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether monthly return of production submitted to D.G.T.D. is simply meant for statistical purposes :

(b) whether it indicates name and production of each item separately; if not how Government was able to verify that a particular new product has been included; and

(c) what checks are exercised to verify the authenticity of these claims?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The monthly returns of production submitted by the units borne on the registers of the DGTD, apart from their use for statistical purposes, are also used to examine :

- (i) performance of the units concerned *vis-a-vis* licensed capacity;
- (ii) the problems and constraints in effective utilisation of the capacity;
- (iii) order booking of the Company's stocks of finished goods at the time of reporting;
- (iv) employment position; and
- (v) over utilisation.

The names and production of basic items are reflected in the production returns.

(c) The production returns are scrutinised by the Development Officers in the DGTD and these are subsequently co-related with three monthly, six monthly and annual applications for clearance of raw materials etc. which at that stage are certified by a Chartered Accountant. In this process, the monthly returns submitted by the units are also taken into account and the authenticity gets checked.

Where trends have shown over-utilisation, wherever necessary, inspection visits are organised by the DGTD. It has to be borne in mind that these returns are more than four thousand per month and selective checks are done on a periodic basis keeping in view the trends depicted.

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा परियोजनाओं के उद्घाटन

1063. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1973 में फरवरी, 1974 तक प्रधान मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा में विभिन्न स्थानों पर किन-किन परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन किया और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) इन उद्घाटन समारोहों पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एक. एच. मोहम्मद) : (क) पूरी की गई तथा पर्याप्त रूप से पूरी की गई पांच परियोजनाओं (ब्यूरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है) का उद्घाटन प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा 1 दिसम्बर, 1973 से 11 फरवरी, 1974 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के दोरे के दौरान किया गया था। उड़ीसा में इस अवधि के दौरान किसी परियोजना का उद्घाटन नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री कोई यात्रा अथवा दैनिक भत्ता प्राप्त नहीं करती हैं। प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय के अधिकारी जो प्रधान मंत्री के साथ दोरे पर इन समारोहों के लिए गए थे उनके यात्रा भत्ते/दैनिक भत्ते पर उस सचिवालय ने 85.85 रु० व्यय किया था। प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से इनमें के रूप में 25 रु० भी दिए गए थे।

विवरण

1-12-73 से 11-2-74 तक का अवधि के
दौरान प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश में
परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन

उद्घाटन की तिथि	स्थान	परियोजना
1-12-1973	इलाहाबाद	मेहता मेम अस्पताल का नया खण्ड
8-1-1974	जिला खैरी	सारदा सहायक परियोजना बान्ध
	गाजियाबाद	भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक लिमिटेड
	(मेरठ)	
10-1-1974	हरिपुरा (नैनीताल)	हरिपुरा बान्ध
17-1-1974	ओवरा (मिर्जापुर)	एक विद्युत संयंत्र

**धार्मिक स्थलों को अपवित्र करने
की कथित घटना**

1064. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इन्डिया काउन्सिल आफ इंडियन क्रिश्चियन्स के अध्यक्ष श्री पी० एस० बैलेस ने 12 जनवरी, 1973 को दिल्ली में कहा था कि दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा अनेक राज्य सरकार उनके धार्मिक स्थलों को अपवित्र करने तथा उनके कब्रिस्तान को नष्ट कर रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) :

(क) और (ख) . जी हां श्रीमान । बताया जाता है कि श्री पी० एस० बैलेस ने अपने वक्तव्य में निश्चित आरोप लगाया है कि पटौदी हाऊस, दरियागंज का चर्च तोड़ दिया गया है । दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, एक कमयूनिटी हाल के रूप में एक बापिस्ट चर्च, जो बताया जाता है कि वह पटौदी हाऊस दरियागंज, दिल्ली में स्थित था, वर्ष 1944 में या इसके लगभग एक व्यापारिक संस्था को उससे (संलग्न) अन्य सम्पत्ति समेत बेच दिया गया था । बाद में सम्पत्ति का एक भाग, पुराने भवन के तोड़ने के पश्चात, एक स्कूल के निर्माण के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अर्जित किया गया था । अब निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है । न्यायालय से रोकने का आदेश प्राप्त करने के श्री पी० एस० बैलेस के प्रयास सफल नहीं हुए । बताया जाता है कि उन्होंने सिविल रिट दायर की है जो न्यायालय में अनिर्णीत है ।

LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN GUJARAT

1065. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power was sent to Gujarat for an on-the-spot study of the situation and if so, the findings of his study report;

(b) whether Army and Central Police Forces were deployed in the State in January, 1974 to deal with the situation;

(c) the number of persons killed by army and police firings in each city/town, the extent of loss of life and properties and the compensation paid to the families of the persons killed; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to normalise the situation there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power visited Gujarat in January, 1974 in connection with the situation prevailing in the State. He observed that the situation in the State was a complex one, with agitations and disturbances arising from shortages of foodgrains and price rise and that the Central Government and the State Government should jointly find remedies.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Information is being collected.

(d) The State was brought under the President's Rule on the 9th February, 1974, following the resignation of the Ministry and all necessary steps are being taken to restore normalcy, with the cooperation of all sections of the public.

**INCLUSION OF ANTI-SEA EROSION
WORKS IN KERALA IN CENTRALLY
SPONSORED SCHEMES**

1066. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to include the anti-sea erosion works in Kerala in the Central/Centrally sponsored schemes; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government will treat the pattern of assistance as grant, and not as loan even for the works already completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Planning Commission has under consideration a proposal for providing some financial assistance to the State for the purpose during the Fifth Plan.

(b) The Planning Commission have, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, taken the view that considering the nature of the scheme, it will not be advisable to treat any Central assistance for anti-sea erosion works in Kerala as a grant when, in the case of other States, the allocations made for programmes for resource development are being treated as loan assistance.

पटियाला में डाक घर को आग लगाया जाना

1067. श्री चन्द्रभाल मनी तिवारी : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब के विभिन्न भागों में विद्यार्थियों के आन्दोलनों के परिणामस्वरूप पटियाला में एक डाकघर को आग लगा दी गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इससे कितनी हानि हुई है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) नकदी या कीमती चीजों का कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ। हां, स्टॉक को कुछ सामान और गैर रजिस्ट्री पत्रों सहित डाकघर का कुछ रिकार्ड जल गया था।

हिन्द साइकिल्स को अपने नियंत्रण में लेना

1068. श्री चन्द्रभाल मनी तिवारी : श्री शंकर राव सावन्त :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री हिन्द साइकिल के मामले में जांच के बारे में 28 नवम्बर, 1973 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2481 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिन्द साइकिल के बम्बई और गाजियाबाद स्थित कारखानों के प्रबन्ध को अपने नियंत्रण में किस तारीख से लिया था और उनको अपने नियंत्रण में लेने की मुआवजे के भुगतान सहित अन्य शर्तें क्या थीं ;

(ख) सरकार के नियंत्रण में आने के पश्चात उक्त कारखानों के उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि या कमी हुई; और

(ग) साइकिल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या पग उठाए हैं?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) 3 जनवरी, 1974।

उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन उपक्रम का केवल प्रबन्ध ही पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिये किया गया है तथा मुआवजा दिए जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) दोनों फैक्टरियां पुनः चालू करने के लिए स्टॉक लेना, रखरखाव इत्यादि संबंधी प्रारम्भिक कार्य शुरू कर दिये गये हैं तथा वास्तविक उत्पादन के शीघ्र ही आरम्भ होने की आशा है।

(ग) देश में साइकिलों के निर्माण की विद्यमान स्थापित क्षमता मांग को पूरा करने के लिए बिलकुल पर्याप्त है। मांग के बढ़ने के साथ ही साथ उत्पादन भी बढ़ने की आशा है।

T.V. STATIONS FUNCTIONING IN INDIA

1069. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the number of T.V. Stations functioning in India at present, their places and ranges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : Three T.V. Stations at Delhi, Bombay and Srinagar and two relay centres at Amritsar and Poona are at present functioning in the country. Their ranges are as follows :

(i) Delhi :	60 kms.
(ii) Bombay :	95 kms.
(iii) Srinagar :	90 kms.
(iv) Amritsar :	65 kms.
(v) Poona :	80 kms.

APPLICATIONS FOR SETTING UP OF INDUSTRIES

1070. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received for setting up industries with the capital of less than one crore from different States, Statewise, during 1973;

(b) the number of cases disposed of within the month period; and

(c) the number of such cases which have not been disposed of, within the time limit and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) 1043 industrial licence applications for setting up new undertakings with capital cost less than Rs. One Crore were received during

1973. Statewise break up is indicated in the enclosed statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6253/74]. In addition, Directorate General of Technical Development received 1418 applications from different States, as per statement showing Statewise break up enclosed statement II [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6253/74] for registration.

(b) and (c). Streamlined procedures for industrial approvals have been introduced with effect from 1-11-73 and the applications received thereafter are being disposed of according to the prescribed time-schedule. The registration applications are also being processed according to a time-bound programme. With regard to old applications received prior to that date, every effort is being made to dispose them off as expeditiously as possible.

FIFTH PLAN FOR STATES

1071. SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) in case of how many States Five Year Plans have been sanctioned by the Planning Commission upto now;

(a) what were the proposed plan outlays of different States; and

(c) how much Planning Commission has sanctioned in respect of each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) :

(a) to (c). A Statement is placed on the Table of the House indicating the Fifth Plan outlays, as proposed by the respective State Governments in their Draft Fifth Five Year Plans. Discussions on these State Plans have concluded. However, a final decision on the size and the contents of the Plans of individual States is yet to be taken on the basis of the overall availability of resources with the Centre and the respective State Governments.

STATEMENT

(Rs. Crores)

State	Outlays proposed by the State Governments in Draft Fifth Year Plan
Andhra Pradesh	1277.00
Assam	944.34
Bihar	1520.00
Gujarat	1100.00
Haryana	740.02
Himachal Pradesh	319.13
Jammu & Kashmir	425.00
Karnataka	1350.00
Kerala	747.50
Madhya Pradesh	1970.96
Maharashtra	2621.22
Manipur	238.76
Meghalaya	223.88
Nagaland	139.93
Orissa	836.09
Punjab	929.75
Rajasthan	921.76
Tamil Nadu	1531.88
Tripura	278.29
Uttar Pradesh	3539.25
West Bengal	1513.79

DISFIGURING OF THE HEAD OF THE STATUE OF MAHATMA GANDHI AT HARIJAN HOTEL IN USILAMPATI, MADRAS

1072. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the head of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi at Harijan Hostel in Usilampatt (Madras) was found disfigured on the eve of the Republic Day i.e. 26th January, 1974; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made investigation into the incident and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). According to the information available with the Government, the statue of Mahatma Gandhi installed in the premises of Harijan Hostel at Usilampatt (Madurai district) was disfigured by some miscreants on the night of 25th January, 1974. A case has been regis-

tered by the police and is under investigation.

AGREEMENT FOR PURCHASE OF GOODS OF COMPANIES IN INDIAN OXYGEN LTD.

1073. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2488 on the 28th November, 1973 regarding Agreement for purchase of goods of companies in India by the Indian Oxygen Limited and state :

(a) whether the trade of the company with Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited and the Birla Jute Manufacturing Company is processed under various agreements between these companies;

(b) whether the Company has any other trade relations with any other manufacturers of industrial gases in the country; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

DEMAND FOR INCLUSION OF MANIPURI LANGUAGE IN EIGHTH SCHEDULE OF CONSTITUTION

1074. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a popular demand is gaining ground in Manipur for the inclusion of Manipur language in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the Government's reaction on it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The facts are being collected.

INDIAN OXYGEN LTD.

1075. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue several letters of intent to prospective entrepreneurs to manufacture industrial gases, so that Indian Oxygen Limited would lose their monopoly in the trade;

(b) whether the M.R.T.P. Commission have ever enquired into the details of functions of Indian Oxygen Limited; and

(c) whether Government of West Bengal had opposed the proposal of nationalisation of Indian Oxygen Limited.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) Government have already issued letters of intent to a large number of entrepreneurs for the manufacture of industrial gases in the country. This will definitely affect the dominant position of Messrs. Indian Oxygen Limited in the field of industrial gases.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As there was no proposal for nationalisation of Indian Oxygen Limited, the question of opposition from West Bengal Government does not arise.

ACTIVITIES OF ADARSH VIDYA MANDIR, JAIPUR

1076. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint and requests to enquire into the activities of the 'Adarsh Vidya Mandir', Jaipur by C.B.I.;

(b) if so, whether C.B.I. has taken the investigation; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No such complaint has been received in C.B.I. or the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

गरीबी से नीचे के स्तर पर निर्वाह कर रहे व्यक्तियों के लिए उचित दरों पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था

1077. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गरीबी से नीचे के स्तर पर निर्वाह कर रहे व्यक्तियों को उचित मूल्यों पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है;

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) . जनसाधारण को उचित मूल्यों पर आवश्यक जिनसे तथा वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए उपाय तथा दीर्घकालीन और अल्पकालीन नीतियां सुझाने के लिए योजना आयोग ने आम-उपभोग की आवश्यक जिनसे तथा वस्तुओं पर एक समिति गठित की। समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट योजना आयोग को प्रस्तुत कर चुकी है।

इस समिति की सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है।

**COMMUNAL RIOTS IN U.P. AND IN
VARIOUS STATES****1078. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**
SHRI P.M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the specific causes and forces behind the recent communal riots in several places of Uttar Pradesh and some other States; and

(b) Government's reaction thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b). The specific causes and forces behind communal incidents and riots generally vary from place to place and it is not possible to explain in a general way such causes and forces responsible for incidents in different places over a period of time. During 1973 there were 242 incidents of communal nature of which 13 were serious. The incidents occurred owing to differences between individuals or groups belonging to different communities. Each incident was dealt with by the State Government concerned in an appropriate manner and where necessary the Government of India also extended such assistance as was desirable and possible.

**SHORTAGE OF COAL IN CEMENT
INDUSTRY****1080. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cement industry is facing a crisis due to the shortage of coal, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) and (b). The requirement of coal for the cement industry

has been assessed at 5.20 lakh tonnes per month against which an allocation of 4.57 lakh tonnes per month, has been fixed. With a view to ensure adequate supplies of coal to the Cement industry, a Standing Linkage Committee has been set up in the Department of Mines and the position of coal supplies to the Cement industry is reviewed by this Committee every month. Keeping in view the location of factories, the quality of coal required etc; the cement factories have been linked to different coal fields. A joint monitoring cell has been set up at Calcutta to watch constantly the actual despatches of coal to the Cement factories. However, the actual despatches of coal have been below the allocations fixed, as will be seen from the following figures :—

(figures in tonnes)

Month	Monthly Quota fixed by the Linkage Committee
September, 1973	4,45,450
October, 1973	4,53,550
November, 1973	4,53,550
December, 1973	4,57,250
January, 1974	4,57,250

Actual coal receipt	Shortfall in supply
3,27,024	1,18,426
3,38,482	1,15,068
3,47,331	1,06,219
3,25,057	1,32,193
3,27,910	1,29,340

As a result of the shortfall in supplies of coal, some of the cement factories were compelled to use furnace oil.

In order to improve production of coal and its transport to the cement factories, the Government have taken a number of measures. Some of the important steps taken in this directions are as under :

(i) A high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Deputy

Minister in the Department of Mines, has been set up to review the measures needed for improving coal transport and distribution;

(ii) A Joint Cell consisting of representatives of Railway Board, Coal Mines Authority and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has been set up at Calcutta to ensure proper co-ordination in movement of coal;

(iii) Rail transport is being supplemented by movement of coal by road, coastal shipping etc; and

(iv) Special efforts are made to such supplies of coal to a cement factory facing critical stock situation.

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों का विकास

1082. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों ने केन्द्र से उन राज्यों के पहाड़ी जिलों के विकास की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). पर्वतीय और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए पांचवरी योजना में विशेष कदम उठाने की परिकल्पना है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का त्वरित विकास करने के संबंध में एक योजना प्राप्त हुई है और उस पर विचार हो रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इस प्रकार की कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। फिर भी, राज्य के पर्वतीय और मैदानी क्षेत्रों में रह रहे जनजातीय लोगों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार, गृह मंत्रालय और योजना आयोग द्वारा जारी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार एक योजना तैयार कर रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजनों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों का उत्थान

1082. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकारों ने इन राज्यों में हरिजनों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए केन्द्र को कितनी योजना भेजी; और

(ख) केन्द्र ने कितनी योजना स्वीकार की है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों ने हरिजनों सहित पिछड़े वर्गों के विकास के लिए जिन स्कीमों का प्रस्ताव किया है उनमें निम्नांकित पांचवी योजना में शामिल करने के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा अस्थायी रूप से स्वीकृत स्कीम भी हैं :

मध्य प्रदेश		
	प्रस्तावित	स्वीकृत
अनुसूचित जातियाँ	28	27
अनुसूचित जन जातियाँ	32	29
अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग	—	—
	60	56

उत्तर प्रदेश		
	प्रस्तावित	स्वीकृत
	16	14
	16	15
	2	2
	34	31

साइकिलों और ब्लेडों का उत्पादन

1083. श्री नारसिंह सिंह चौहान :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनेक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का उत्पादन क्षमता से बहुत कम हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या देश में 333 लाख साइकिलों की उत्पादन क्षमता है किन्तु उत्पादन कुल 229 लाख का ही हो रहा है और इसी प्रकार 20,350 लाख ब्लेडों की उत्पादन क्षमता की तुलना में उत्पादन केवल 10,000 लाख का ही होता है; और

(ग) उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की उत्पादन क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) और (ग). उपभोक्ता की अनेक वस्तुओं की क्षमता का उपयोग सतोषजनक रहा है। ती भी सरकार जहाँ आवश्यक होता है उत्पादन स्तर सुधारने के लिए स्वदेशी व आयातित कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता का निरन्तर पुनरावलोकन कर रही है। सरकार इसके लिए उत्सुक है कि देश की विद्यमान औद्योगिक क्षमता का पूर्णरूपेण उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) संगठित क्षेत्र में 40.19 लाख बाइसिकले व 263000 लाख सेफटी रेजर ब्लेडों प्रति वर्ष की उत्पादन क्षमता में से इनका उत्पादन क्रमशः लगभग 26 लाख बाइसिकले व 10040 लाख सेफटी रेजर ब्लेड प्रति वर्ष रहा है।

SUPPLY OF JEEPS FOR HILL POSTAL DIVISION OF H.P.

1084. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jeeps sanctioned for the Hill Postal Divisions of Himachal Pradesh have since been supplied to the Superintendents of Post Officers in these Divisions; and

(b) if not, the likely date by which these would be supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Not yet.

(b) D.G.S.&D. who is centrally controlling supplies of jeeps to various departments and Ministries of Central Govts. has intimated that jeeps in the present case are expected to be supplied by March, 1974.

SANCTIONING OF C.Os. AND P.C.Os.

1085. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state : (a) the number of P.C.Os and C.Os sanctioned, State-wise, during the year 1973-74; and

(b) the number of such offices among them where the State Governments/Local public had to offer the Rent and Guarantee terms for getting these offices sanctioned in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6254/74].

OPENING OF C.Os AND P.C.Os IN H.P.

1086. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh, districtwise where the demand for opening (i) P.C.Os and (ii) C.Os has been received in 1973-74;

(b) the names of places where these offices have been sanctioned in each case; and

(c) the likely date by which the decision in other cases would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6255/74].

DECLINE IN PER CAPITA INCOME

**1087. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHOWHAN :**

Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the per capita income in India at constant prices declined in 1972-73 as compared to the previous years ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the short-fall; and

(c) the figures of per capita income during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). The figures are under examination and will be laid before the House shortly.

PATHAK COMMITTEE REPORT ON TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

1088. SHRI RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pathak Committee has submitted its report regarding development of telecommunication equipment; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANNANDA REDDY) : (a) Yes.

(b) Government have taken decisions on majority of recommendations of the Pathak Committee. A statement of these decisions was laid on the

Table of the Lok Sabha on the 28th November, 1973. The remaining recommendations are under active consideration of the Government.

NATIONALIZATION OF SICK TEXTILE MILLS

**1089. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL :
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR :**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to nationalise about 104 textile mills in the country which were previously taken over by the State Governments during the last few years and are still in the sick list;

(b) if so, whether the financial and administrative aspects have been studied before doing so; and

(c) the stage at which the proposal stands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) to (c). It has been decided in principle to nationalise the 103 sick textile undertakings whose management has been taken over the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972. All the relevant aspects are being examined at present.

HIGH LEVEL BOARD FOR DEVELOPMENT OF DELHI

**1090. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL :**

Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-level Board for developing Delhi has been set up recently; and

(b) if so, its constitution and powers given to this Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

WORKING OF DELHI POLICE

1091. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some additional steps are being taken to tone up the working of the Delhi Police; and

(b) if so, what are these steps and the changes that are sought to be brought about thereby?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Steps taken and the changes that are sought to be brought in the working of Delhi Police.

(i) Patrolling is done regularly by the Police Control Room vehicles in their respective areas round the clock. This is meant to ensure prompt collection and dissemination of information to strengthen public confidence by prompt response to the calls for help and to take on the spot action till the local police take charge of the situation.

(ii) Mohalla meetings are being held in areas effected by a high incidence of crime to seek cooperation of the public in measures to control crime.

(iii) The responsibility of the Division Officers and Beat Constables has been enforced and punishment is given for in-efficiency and reward to those who develop useful criminal intelligence.

(iv) A concerted drive was launched by the Delhi Police to complete the investigation pending with them and to file these cases in courts. On 20th 4-1136LSS/73

September 1973 there were 1198 IPC cases pending investigation which had been registered in 1971 and 1972. In course of this drive, investigation was completed in 775 of these cases.

(v) The citizens are being educated to fight crime and to inform the police of criminal activity in their areas.

(vi)* Motor cycles fitted with wireless have been provided to the Districts for patrolling vulnerable areas.

(vii) Foot Patrolling staff has also been organised. Under this scheme the are in constant contact with the Control Room.

(viii) Citizens Voluntary Force has been organised. Under this scheme the assistance of the public is being sought by the police for controlling crime and in discharge of its regulatory functions.

(ix) In order to speed up investigation, the investigating staff has been separated from law and order duty staff in some Police stations.

(x) In order to improve police public relations, a number of police information booths have been set up in selected parts of the city.

(xi) For a more intensive and effective policing of the trans-Jamuna areas, a separate police district has been set up for these areas.

ENQUIRY INTO LAND GRAB BY CAUSTIC SODA MANUFACTURERS IN NORTH KANARA, KARNATAKA

1092. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a joint representation signed by 21 Members of Parliament to appoint a commission of enquiry into the land grab case by the Caustic Soda manufacturers in the North Kanara District of Karnataka State had been submitted to the Ministry of Industrial Development on the 14th December, 1973; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) A copy of joint representation signed by 21 Members of Parliament dated the 14th December, 1973, requesting for the appointment of a Commission of enquiry into land-grab case by the Caustic Soda manufacturers in the North Kanara District of Karnataka State, addressed to the Prime Minister was received in this Ministry.

(b) The Government of Karnataka are understood to have issued a notification for acquisition of land in North Kanara District for an industrial area subsequently to be used for the manufacture of salt by a caustic soda manufacturer in Karnataka State. The matter is therefore the concern of the State Government.

PROPOSAL TO SET UP AN INTER-STATE COUNCIL FOR BORDER DISPUTES

1093. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been in receipt of any proposal to constitute an Inter-state Council for border disputes; and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Suggestions for the constitution of a permanent machinery for solving border disputes have been received by Government from time to time. The Government's view as stated previously also has been that these disputes should normally be settled by mutual negotiations and agreement. The forum of Zonal Councils is already available for discussing and making recommendations on matters concerning border disputes. The nature and requirements of each case being different, a standing agency, or machinery exclusively for the purpose of settlement of border disputes is not considered necessary or desirable

PROGRESS REGARDING DIFFUSION OF OWNERSHIP OF NEWSPAPERS

1094. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in regard to the Diffusion of Press Ownership; and

(b) the probable period by which this objective will be fulfilled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). The question of delinking newspapers from big business interests is still under consideration. It is not possible to state at this stage when a final decision in the matter will be taken by Government

DISAPPEARANCE OF A SUSPECT FROM MOTI NAGAR POLICE STATION

1095. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state -

(a) whether a suspect has mysteriously disappeared from a lock-up in the Moti Nagar Police Station, Delhi;

(b) whether any enquiry has been ordered to look into the circumstances of the disappearance; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the persons against whom action has been taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) In the night between 10th and 11th January, 1974 a suspect slipped away from Police Station, Moti Nagar and he has not been traced as yet.

(b) and (c). The Additional District Magistrate conducted an inquiry in this matter and found that the allegation that the accused had been beaten to death in the police custody was not correct. One Sub-Inspector of Police has been suspended for negligence in the escape of the suspect from police custody.

UNUTILIZED LICENCES

1096. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some industries to which licences were given by Government during 1972-73 but remained unimplemented; and

(b) if so, the names of such industries and the reasons for not utilising them properly?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The setting up of a new undertaking normally takes about three to four years after the issue of an industrial licence. It is, therefore, premature to expect that new undertakings in respect of which industrial licences issued during the last two years would have fructified into actual production. The industrial licences issued during 1972-73 are, therefore, at various stages of implementation.

(b) Does not arise.

ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY SHIV SENA IN BOMBAY

1097. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the fact that in January, this year the Shiv Sainiks stabbed to death a hawker from Kerala, looted an estimated 250 Kannadiga-run Udupi Hotels, smashed the glass fronts of banks and firms and assaulted a large number of home-bound people by throwing stones and empty coconut shells at them in the crowded Fort Area around Flora Fountain, Victoria Terminus, Kalba Devi and Girgaum in South Bombay; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have proposed to save the life of people in such situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to information received from the Government of Maharashtra, a Keralite hawker was stabbed to death on the 25th January, 1974, before the Shiv Sena Morcha had started. Cash from three Udupi hotels was reported to have been looted on that day and minor damage was caused to some shops, stalls etc., including two Udupi hotels.

(b) The case relating to the stabbing of hawker is under investigation by the Crime Branch, C.I.D., Bombay. A number of persons have been arrested for substantive offences in these disturbances. The State Government have taken all steps to protect the life and property of people in the city and to give full protection to all linguistic minorities, and to deal firmly with all acts of violence.

SETTING UP OF MINI NEWSPRINT MILLS

1098. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to set up mini newsprint mills in the country; and

(b) if so, main features thereof and nature of food-stock to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) A note regarding setting up of mini newsprint plants was discussed at the meeting of the Development Council held in January 1974, and it was decided to have the proposal examined by the Technical Committee of the Council.

(b) The scheme envisages the setting up of plants of 2530 tonnes per day capacity and use of furnish consisting of 50% waste paper and 50% mechanical pulp from wood or High Yield Pulp from agriculture residues.

USE OF WHITE PRINTING PAPER BY NEWSPAPERS

1099. SHRI C. K. JAFFER

SHARIEF :

SHRI N. R. VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newspapers have been asked not to buy white printing paper in the open market;

(b) whether the registrar of news papers would distribute the fixed quota of white printing paper supplied by the mills to the newspapers; and

(c) if so, the new policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) There is no absolute ban on the use of white printing paper by newspapers. Newspapers which are not supplied with newsprint by Government are free to use any kind of paper. The consumers of newsprint are, however, forbidden to use printing and writing paper. The validity of relevant Control Order have, however, been challenged before Courts.

(b) and (c). The Registrar of Newspapers is at present not distributing white printing paper to newspapers. A proposal is, however, under consideration for making available a certain tonnage of white printing paper per annum to newspapers.

PLANNING MINISTER'S VISIT TO IRAQ, RUSSIA AND KUWAIT IN CONNECTION WITH ENERGY CRISIS

1100. SHRI P. GANGADEB :

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI
RAO :

Will the Minister of PLANNING

be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had visited Iraq, Russia and Kuwait in connection with the Energy Crisis;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with these Governments; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in pursuance of this agreement to tide over the energy crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). Minister of Planning recently visited Iraq to review the progress of bilateral relations in the field of economic and scientific cooperation. He also availed of the opportunities to discuss with the leaders of the Republic of Iraq the problems caused by the steep rise in the prices of crude oil. He did not visit Kuwait officially, but had to stop over in transit on his return from Baghdad. He did not visit the Soviet Union at all.

During the review, certain new areas for cooperation between India and Iraq in the field of agriculture, irrigation and industry were identified. Fresh requests for technical assistance for preparing project reports and in deputing senior and middle level technical officers with specialization in irrigation, agriculture, soil conservation and oil exploration, planning have been received from Iraq. Iraq has made positive response in regard to our suggestions for finding a solution to the problems created by the escalation in oil prices.

APPREHENSION OF CLOSING DOWN OF MOST INDIAN PAPERS FOR WANT OF NEWSPRINT

1101. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI D. D. DESAI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in his Annual Report, the Director, International Press Institute stated in December, 1973 that most

Indian papers may close down for want of newsprint;

(b) whether Press in India is threatened by shortages of newsprint; and

(c) whether most of the country's newspapers will have to close down?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) A news agency message quotes the International Press Institute as saying in its annual review :

"Faced with completely inadequate paper supplies most of the 521 Indian dailies will be forced to close down if drastic measures are not taken without delay".

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is hoped such a situation would not arise in view of the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage, and voluntary regulation of publication by newspapers.

DISCUSSIONS WITH CHIEF MINISTERS ON SIZE OF PLAN FOR EACH STATE

1102. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :**
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether discussions were held with the Chief Ministers of various States during the last week of December, 1973 at New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any settlement was reached with them as regards the size of the plan for each State for 1974-75; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the settlement reached in respect of each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). The discussions with Chief Ministers/Governors of various States and Union Territories on their Annual Plans for 1974-75 were held from 1st January

to 12th February, 1974. However, the sizes and the contents of the Plans of individual States have yet to be finalised on the basis of these discussions.

MANPOWER DIFFICULTIES ENVISAGED IN RADIO AND T.V. INDUSTRIES

1103. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :**
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Radio and Television Industry is expected to face manpower difficulties in the near future; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to study for manpower situations in specific industries?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Department of Electronics has supported the establishment of Centres for training manpower at various levels. It has also undertaken an analysis of the situation in respect of manpower in the field of electronics. The proposed study will include an assessment of detailed categories of man power requirements in the various areas of electronics. On the basis of this study, further action will be initiated to upgrade existing training programmes and to also start new courses in electronics and allied fields. The Department also plans to operate a scheme for the meaningful utilisation of Indian Scientists and technologists who have had experience abroad in Electronics.

ISSUE OF LICENCE FOR MANUFACTURE OF FINISHED LEATHER TO TATAS

1104. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :**
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been granted to Tatas for the manufacture of finished leather and leather garments;

(b) if so, whether they have been given licences for any other items; if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) whether interests of the small leather workers have been looked into?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) M/s. Tata Exports Ltd., New Delhi have been granted an Industrial Licence on 13-2-74 for the establishment of a new undertaking at Dewas in the State of Madhya Pradesh for the manufacture of finished leather and garments.

(b) No other industrial licences has been issued to M/s. Tata Exports Ltd. during 1973 and upto 16-2-74.

(c) The interests of the small leather workers had been kept in view while considering the proposal.

PRICE OF NYLON TYRES

1105. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as the price of nylon cord had shot up by about 300 per cent, manufacturers of nylon tyres have raised the prices by ten per cent, but the Government did not allow the price rise and tyre manufacturers found it uneconomical to produce this type of tyres;

(b) whether it is also in the knowledge of Government that demand for tyres for passenger cars, light trucks and jeeps has come down and there is a glut, following the petrol price hike; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) to (c). An arrangement has been in force for some years under which manufacturers of tyres and tubes

notify the Government regarding any intended increases in prices and obtain its concurrence before giving effect to the same. As they proposed to increase the price of certain categories of tyres and tubes unilaterally without waiting for the approval of the Government. The Tyres and Tubes (Price Control) Order, 1973 was issued by the Government regulating the prices of truck tyres and tubes, rear tractor tyres and tubes and off the road tyres and tubes.

While it is true that prices of nylon tyre cord and other raw-materials have increased, the production of nylon truck tyres has had a set back not merely because of increase in the price of nylon tyre cord but mainly due to world wide shortage of caprolactum, the basic raw material for the production of nylon tyre cord. While it is possible that the recent increase in petrol price has had some impact on the demand for tyres for passenger cars, light trucks and jeeps, it is difficult to assess the impact as it will take some time for the situation to stabilize. No report of glut conditions has however been received.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN BELGAUM OVER MAHARASHTRA-KARNATAKA BOUNDARY ISSUE

1106. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons injured or who lost their lives and loss of property assessed by Government in the parts of Belgaum District following the issue of Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue; and

(b) the cooperation extended by Central Government in this regard and compensation given to the victims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to information received from the Government of Karnataka, three persons were killed and 91 persons, including 51 police personnel, were injured and property worth Rs. 13.19 lakhs was lost in Belgaum district during the recent

agitation on the Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue.

(b) The Central Government remained in close touch with the State Government during the disturbances and made available to them units of Central Reserve Police for maintaining law and order. Ex-gratia relief and interest-free loans have been given by the State Government to the victims.

T.V. STATION AT AHMEDABAD

1107. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a T.V. Station will be set up in Ahmedabad before the end of 1973, and

(b) if so, the latest position thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). A pilot experimental TV Station is being set up by ISRO at Nadiad, near Ahmedabad in the context of the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment. The Station, which will be operated by A.I.R., is expected to start functioning in early 1975.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM A.I.R. TO OPPOSITION LEADERS TO BROADCAST AGAINST STATE GOVERNMENT

1108. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Radio at Ahmedabad has encouraged the Opposition Members and students' Leaders and allowed them to broadcast against the State Government;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. *

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

S.T.D. LINK BETWEEN DELHI AND BANGALORE, TRIVENDRUM, HYDERABAD, BHOPAL

1109. SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bangalore, Trivendrum, Hyderabad and Bhopal would be connected to Delhi, by S.T.D. during this year; and

(b) if not, whether proposals to include these cities have been included in the Fifth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Provision of Subscriber Trunk Dialling requires large blocks of telephone circuits in Coaxial/Microwave media on these routes and switching equipment at a number of stations. Orders for the necessary microwave equipment have been placed. The schemes for provision of these transmission media and necessary switching equipment are being implemented progressively. Proposals to link these cities with Delhi on S.T.D. basis have been included in the Fifth Plan.

PROPOSAL TO START COLOUR T.V.

1110. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start colour TV in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

RESIGNATION BY A MEMBER OF PLANNING COMMISSION

1111. SHRI P. NARASIMHA
REDDY :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances and the reasons for which a member of the Planning Commission has resigned his membership; and

(b) whether a copy of the correspondence in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Dr. B. S. Minhas gave his resignation from the Planning Commission because of his differences with the views and policies incorporated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. A copy of the note of Dr. Minhas incorporating his views and reservations along with the covering letter to the Prime Minister is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT 6256/74*).

IMPACT OF OIL CRISIS ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1112. SHRI P. NARASIMHA
REDDY :
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and extent of impact of the oil crisis on industrial production and development; and

(b) the steps taken and proposed to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). Though it will not be possible to make precise quantitative estimates, Govern-

ment are keeping under close review, the prospects of industrial production in the context of oil shortage.

Over 80% of oil consumption in the country is meant for essential inputs into four vital sectors of the economy, viz., agriculture, industry, transport and power. With the increase in price of crude, the possible reduction of oil supplies would effect these sectors. Intensive efforts are being made at all levels, so as to ensure that crude oil supplies to meet the demands of these vital sectors are maintained.

The present shortage of oil can affect industrial production both indirectly and directly. Indirectly industrial production will be affected because of the shortage and/or increased costs of transport and electricity and through a possible reduction in the quantum of foreign exchange available for import of industrial raw materials. Directly industrial production will be affected in those industries which the petroleum products as a direct input (*i.e.* fertilizers) and in those where furnace oil is used as a heating element. Having regard to these considerations, Government's attention has been concentrated, among others, on the following aspects :—

(i) There is need to increase exports substantially so as to augment the foreign exchange resources.

(ii) Increased efficiencies in the consumption of furnace oil and other petroleum products will have to be achieved. It is estimated that a saving of about 5% can be achieved immediately by better management of fuel/instrumentation etc.

(iii) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Technical Development) has submitted a report formulating guidelines for the allocation of available furnace oil and suggesting operational agencies required to enforce the allocation scheme. It has made recommendations on the allocation of furnace oil to the different categories of industries having regard to the extent

to which furnace oil can be substituted by coal in the short and the long run. A High Level Standing Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to take stock of the availability of furnace oil from time to time and to make recommendations for its use to the various categories of industries having regard to their inter-se priorities and feasibility of switch over to coal. The D.G.T.D. are also compiling the up-to-date requirements of furnace oil for different units and also the types of burning/combustion equipment used.

(iv) The possibilities of systematic substitution of coal as a fuel in place of furnace oil. The Fuel Policy Committee has already made certain recommendations in this regard. These possibilities are being borne in mind in the allocation of furnace oil. Side by side follow up action is being taken in order to ascertain the coal requirements and to ensure that the required coal is transported.

(v) The possibilities of alternative sources of energy. The National Committee on Science and Technology in a meeting held on the 24th January, 1974 considered in this context the various energy sources and the manner in which action needs to be intensified for the technological substitution of Petroleum based materials by others.

(vi) The Planning Commission has constituted 25 Working Groups covering different fields in order to identify the measures to be taken for reducing the consumption of different petroleum products through substitute fuels and for achieving maximum operational efficiency in various industrial units.

(vii) Consequent on the increased foreign exchange commitments for petroleum products, the allocation of the available foreign exchange to other industrial products is kept under close review in order to ensure that production in all priority sectors is maintained.

ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF DAK

1113. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports on 25th January, 1974 that P&T Department has destroyed millions of undelivered/undespatched letters and packets which accumulated during the recent railway strike;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any prior permission was obtained from the Central Government and if not, any action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) :

(a) Yes, a news item appeared in the *Sunday Standard* of 20th January, 1974 about alleged destruction of accumulated mails in Lucknow Returned Letter Office. On 25-1-74, a few letters to editor were printed in the *Indian Express* under the caption "Arbitrary decision" also. Perhaps the Hon'ble Member is referring to these letters to Editor.

(b) These allegations were carefully examined and it was found that no such articles were destroyed. The mails accumulated during the locomen strike were duly consigned to destination for delivery. A rejoinder to this effect was issued to the Press on 25-1-74.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT MADE BY THE PLANNING MINISTER ADVOCATING CHANGE IN MARKETING PHILOSOPHY

1114. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had made any statement that the whole philosophy of marketing has to undergo a fundamental change in order to be in tune with the

new technique of production and distribution;

(b) whether he has also stated that rural market should be tapped in the same way as the urban market has been tapped for the past 50 years; and

(c) whether he has advised the Ministry of Commerce to re-orient the urban and rural marketing according to his views and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) While inaugurating the National Marketing Convention in New Delhi on January 24, 1974 the Minister of Planning suggested that the whole philosophy of marketing needed to be reviewed and reoriented in the context of the fundamental changes in the pattern of production and distribution as envisaged in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) The Minister of Planning stated that the argument that the rural market should be tapped in the same way in which the urban market has been tapped for the last 50 to 60 years was correct only upto a point.

(c) It was not considered necessary to advise the Ministry of Commerce as these views were primarily intended for guiding the deliberations of the Convention representing private organizations and to help them in taking a fresh look on the entire problem of marketing in the changed circumstances.

PROFIT AND LOSS MADE BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE STORES

1115. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI S. N. MISRA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment made by the Central Government in the share capital of the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Stores;

(b) the sales made by the Stores during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the profit and loss made during the same period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Rs 1,66,644.00

(b) The sales made by the Stores during the last three cooperative years are given below, year-wise :—

Cooperative Year	Total Sales (Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71	110.00
1971-72	106.38
1972-73	142.84 (provisional and unaudited).

(c) The Society has been earning profits during the last three years and the net profit earned is as follows :—

Cooperative Year	Net profit (Rs. in lakhs)
1970-71	4.81
1971-72	1.91
1972-73	1.42 (provisional and unaudited)

INTENSIVE INDUSTRIALISATION IN KERALA DURING FIFTH PLAN

1116. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala is going to have rapid and intensive industrialisation in the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for the exploitation of minerals and setting up of industries during this period;

(c) to what extent this is going to remove unemployment in the State; and

(d) how much amount has been earmarked for the State's hereditary industries of cashew nuts, coir and handloom industries in the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d): The Kerala Government have submitted proposals for the Fifth Plan involving a total outlay of Rs. 747.50 crores with a provision of Rs. 98.24 crores for Industries and Minerals. This aims at achieving an annual growth of the State economy at the rate of 6% per annum and a rapid industrialisation through the establishment of new ventures and modernization of traditional industrial sector. The Fifth Plan of Kerala, as of other States, indicating outlays for individual sectors is still to be finalised.

RESEARCH CENTRE FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERING IN KERALA

1117. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN
NAIR :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 498 on 14th November, 1973 regarding location of a Research Centre for Mechanical Engineering in Kerala and to state whether the Central Government have gone into the matter and finally decided about the location of a Research Centre in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The proposal of setting up a Mechanical Engineering Research and Development Organisation (MERADO) type Centre by Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute near Cochin/Ernakulam in Kerala was discussed between the Chief Minister of Kerala, State Government Officials and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in a meeting held on 3rd February, 1974 at Trivandrum. Details of the above proposal are under study.

TELEPHONE LINES AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN FIRST YEAR OF FIFTH PLAN

1118. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target of new Telephone lines and new Telephone exchanges in the country for the 1st year of the Fifth Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is programmed to add about 1,40,000 telephone lines and 27 major automatic exchanges to the existing telephone network during 1974-75.

OPENING OF POST OFFICES IN FIRST YEAR OF FIFTH PLAN

1119. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of new Post Offices to be opened in the country during the 1st year of Fifth Plan period has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the main points of the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to open 4000 new post offices in the country during 1974-75 as under :—

In Gram Panchayat Village in normal rural areas . . .	3800	POs
In villages in Very Backward/Hilly areas.	600	POs
In other villages where new PO is considered essential . . .	400	POs

Opening of new post office is, however, subject to fulfilment of the prescribed conditions regarding distance,

population, anticipated income and annual loss involved.

OPENING OF TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN THE FIRST YEAR OF FIFTH PLAN

1120. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Telegraph Offices to be opened in the country during the 1st Year of Fifth Plan has been finalised and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It is proposed to open 900 Telegraph Offices in the country during the first year of Fifth Plan. A large proportion of the offices will be covered by Combined P.C.O's/Combined Offices

PLAN TO MURDER SHRI B. P. KOIRALA FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL

1121. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received information that following the murder of Shri S. P. Koirala, a leading member of the Nepali Congress, plans are being hatched to murder Shri B. P. Koirala, the former Prime Minister of Nepal, now in exile in India; and

(b) if so, whether adequate precautions are taken to ensure the safety of Shri B. P. Koirala's life ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b) The Government have no definite information about the plans referred to in the question, but since the possibilities of such threats cannot be ruled out altogether, suitable precautions are taken whenever necessary.

FLAG CODE, INDIA

1122. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Flag Code, India prohibits the arrangement of coloured pieces of cloth so as to give the appearance of a National Flag;

(b) if so, whether the use of the tri-colour flag by the Indian National Congress constitutes a violation of the provision and flag code; and

(c) if so, what steps are taken to prevent the violation of the Flag Code in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The National Flag and the Congress Party flag are quite distinct from each other. The *charkha* on the Congress Party flag cannot be mistaken for the Chakra on the National Flag. The Congress Party flag was prior in the field and since the *charkha* thereon is its major distinguishing feature, it cannot be regarded as a violation of the provisions of the Flag Code India.

HELP SOUGHT BY PUNJAB GOVT. REGARDING NAXALITE-SPONSORED VIOLENCE AND DISTURBANCES IN PUNJAB

1123. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports have been reaching from Punjab of Naxalite-sponsored violence and disturbances; and

(b) if so, whether any help has been sought by the State Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) According to the information received from the Government of Punjab, there were a few cases in which Government buses, and other property were damaged by a section of students under the influence of extremists during the recent students' agitation in the State. However,

Naxalite activities as such declined and the "situation is under control."

(b) No, Sir.

EX-GRATIA PAYMENTS TO FORMER PRINCES

1124. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding payment of transitional dues to the former princes as was pleaded by them with the Prime Minister recently; and

(b) if not, what other ex-gratia payment is under consideration for these princes, their dependents and retainers who are facing the future without any hope, in the present circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) As indicated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2343 answered in Lok Sabha on 7th March, 1973, Government had already taken a decision to pay ex-gratia amounts to such of the former Rulers as accepted payment. No payment has, however, been made as Government were advised not to make the payment till the Supreme Court's decision on Writ Petitions filed by two of the former Rulers challenging the validity of the Constitution (24th, 25th and 26th Amendment) Acts, 1971, was known. The matter is being reconsidered in view of the representations received on behalf of some of the former Rulers.

(b) No other ex-gratia payment is contemplated to be made to the former Rulers and their dependents. However, Government have a scheme for the grant of monthly allowances to such of the relatives as were in receipt of regular allowances from the Rulers prior to the abolition of privy purses, and are now in financial difficulties.

त्रिपुरा में विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों की गतिविधियाँ

1125. जगन्नाथ मिश्र :

श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि न्यूजीलैंड का एक राष्ट्रजन विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों, डाक्टरों तथा पादरियों की सहायता से बाइबल के उपदेशों के प्रचार की आड़ में त्रिपुरा के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में भारत-विरोधी प्रचार कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में जानकारी एकत्र की है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(घ) ऐसी गतिविधियों की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ) सरकार ने रिपोर्ट देखी है। सन् 1972 और 1978 में त्रिपुरा में कुछ न्यूजीलैंड के धर्मप्रचारक थे, किन्तु ऐसा कोई सबूत नहीं था कि उनमें से कोई धर्मप्रचारक भारत विरोधी प्रचार कर रहा था।

MISMANAGEMENT IN CONSTRUCTION OF TARAPUR NUCLEAR PLANT

1127. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA :

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the press report regarding gross mismanagement in the construction of the Tarapur Nuclear Power Plant; and

(b) If so, the reaction of Government thereto.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The criticism made in the press report is directed generally against the management by the General Electric (GE) Company of the U.S.A. which constructed the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) on a turn-key basis and not against the management by the Department of Atomic Energy. The contract awarded to GE for the construction of Tarapur Atomic Power Station was a fixed price contract with a bonus/penalty clause for early/late completion of constructions. Problems during construction do arise in all Projects and TAPS also had its share of problems during construction. These problems were, however, resolved by the contractor at their cost. The Departmental engineers posted at the site ensured that all defects in the Station were identified in good time and were rectified by GE at their cost before these system were taken up for commissioning. There was no delay in the overall completion of the Station on account of these rectifications.

INDEPENDENT BROADCASTING FROM TRICHUR STATION OF A.I.R.

1128. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Trichur Station of A.I.R. started independent broadcasting;

(b) if so, whether the independent broadcasting done by that station is merely nominal, symbolic and inadequate; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take to improve the broadcasting from this Station ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). Trichur was a relaying Auxiliary Centre of Trivandrum Station of All India Radio till the 23rd December, 1973. It started originating programmes for broadcast for a duration of 90 minutes per day independently from the 24th December, 1973 and the rest of the programmes are being relayed from Trivandrum in all the three transmissions. Government is already considering an increase in the quantum of broadcast of original programmes from Trichur. Improvement in the quality of the programmes is a continuous phenomenon.

कागज संकट

1129. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा छपाई कागजों के उत्पादन के बारे में जारी किए गए एक नोट के अनुसार कागज उद्योग को इस बाद के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है कि उक्त उद्योग ने जानबूझ कर सामान्य छपाई के कागज का उत्पादन न करते हुए दूसरी किस्मों के कागज का उत्पादन किया और संकट का यही कारण है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कागज उद्योग के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) :

(क) और (ख) कागज उत्पादन में गिरावट मुख्य रूप से बिजल में कटौती, कोयला तथा अन्य रसायनों के लाने से जाने की कठिनाइयों, श्रमिक अशांति आदि के कारणों से हुई है तथा लो ग्रामेज कागज की मात्ता में कमी होने का कारण उसके बजाय हाई ग्रामेज के औद्योगिक कागज के अधिक उत्पादन का किया जाना है। 16-1-1974 को हुई बैठक में कागज की

विकास परिषद द्वारा लिखने तथा छापने के कागज के उत्पादन में बढोतरी करने के बारे में एक सुझाव दिया था कि कागज उद्योग को कागज की विभिन्न किस्मों के उत्पादन का 1968-69 और 1969-70 की अवधि में प्राप्त औसत उत्पादन का तरीका अपनाना चाहिए। कागज उद्योग, कागज व्यापार के प्रतिनिधि तथा मुख्य उपभोक्ता जिन्होंने इस बैठक में भाग लिया था इस सुझाव से सहमत हो गये।

मदसौर (म० प्र०) में स्वचालित टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

1130. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या सचिव मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मदसौर (म० प्र०) में काफी समय में स्वचालित टेलीफोन व्यवस्था की मांग की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या उक्त व्यवस्था में कार्य आरम्भ हो चुका है परन्तु यह सुविधा अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो वह सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध कर दी जायेगी?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और मदसौर में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज ने 1-2-1974 में काम शुरू कर दिया है।

फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन

1131. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड की कब स्थापना की गई थी;

(ख) इस बोर्ड के वर्तमान सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) बोर्ड के सदस्यों की सेवावादि क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग)। वर्तमान फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड का गठन 1 जनवरी, 1974 को किया गया था और इसका कार्य-काल 31 मार्च, 1974 तक बढ़ा दिया गया था। बोर्ड के वर्तमान सदस्यों के नाम ये हैं :—

श्री बी० डी० व्यास अध्यक्ष

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------|
| 1. श्री बी० आर० चोपड़ा | } | सदस्य |
| 2. श्रीमती वीणा दग्गल | | |
| 3. श्रीमती सुरेन्द्र गुप्त | | |
| 4. श्री पी० सी० मैथ्यू | | |
| 5. श्रीमती एम० ससरुल्ला | | |
| 6. श्री बी० एन० सरकार | | |
| 7. श्री ए० एल० श्रीनिवासन | | |
| 8. श्री सी० आर० सुन्दरम | | |
| 9. श्री डेविड अब्राहम | | |

सरकार ने फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड के पुनर्गठन और प्रमाणीकरण प्रक्रिया से सम्बन्धित फिल्म सेंसर संबन्धी जांच समिति को सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के बाद, चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 में संशोधन करने वाला एक विधेयक अगस्त, 1973 में राज्य सभा में प्रस्तुत किया था। यह विधेयक इस बीच राज्य सभा द्वारा पास किया जा चुका है और अब लोक सभा के विचाराधीन है। विधेयक पास हो जाने के पश्चात बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन किया जायेगा।

INTRODUCING A CONCENTRATOR AT JOR
BAGH TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, DELHI

1132. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce a concentrator at Jor Bagh Telephone Exchange in the near future;

(b) if so, the estimated telephone lines to be affected as a result thereof; and

(c) the extent to which such a system will improve the telephone service in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to introduce a concentrator at Jor Bagh Exchange. There is, however, a proposal to instal a 1000 line concentrator parented on Chanakyapuri Exchange. This will result in giving additional telephone connections in Jor Bagh/Chanakyapuri areas to the extent of about 900 connections soon after it is commissioned.

(c) The installation of concentrator is resorted to for meeting the demands of localities far away from the Telephone Exchange thereby aiming at efficient utilization of the line plant, mainly underground cables.

SETTING UP OF A RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVING ENERGY AND MAKING LIQUID FUEL FROM LIGNITE

1133. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a research institute for conserving energy resources and to make liquid fuel from lignite;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof, and

(c) the extent to which such fuel would be cheaper than other fuels?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (c). The NCST Panel on Fuel and Power has formulated a conceptual framework for the setting up of an institute for energy planning. The organisational details of this institute are still to be worked out. The Institute would be involved in all planning activities pertaining to exploitation, transportation and utilisation of all indigenous fuel and energy resources.

POST CARD SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

1134. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are suffering heavy loss annually on the post cards;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to do away with the post card system in the country;

(c) the extent of the loss suffered by Government; and

(d) the proposal for the substitute of post card and the cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Estimated loss for the year 1973-74 is Rs. 736.24 lakhs

(d) Does not arise.

DEMAND FOR REORIENTATION OF INDUSTRIAL LICENSING BY M.P.

1135. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have demanded that industrial licensing by the Centre should be re-oriented to meet the needs of backward areas and has suggested that in order to help backward areas no letter of intent should be issued for developed areas if the industrial unit concerned can also be set up in a backward area on the basis of a techno-economic survey;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b) While speaking at the Industries Ministers' Conference held on the 22nd January, 1974, the Minister of Industries of Madhya Pradesh Government mentioned in his speech that wherever techno-economic survey of backward area shows the economic possibility of locating a particular type of industry in any backward area, no letter of intent for advanced areas be issued for such industries under any circumstances.

(c) In the "Guidelines for Industries 1973-74", Government has already clarified that in taking licensing decisions, Government will bear in mind the need for balanced regional development. In particular, Government will examine whether such of these industries as are capable of being located in backward areas, should be so located. Government will also take into account the broad configuration of regional demand requirements and supply availabilities.

GRANTS TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS ENGAGED IN WELFARE OF S.C. AND S.T.

1136. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India give grant to the Voluntary Organisations engaged in the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various States; and

(b) how is it ensured that the grants given to these voluntary Organisations are actually spent for the welfare activities of the backward communities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To ensure that the Voluntary Organisations comply with the terms and conditions of the Grants-in-aid and that the sanctioned schemes are run on proper lines, the Zonal Directors/Deputy Directors, Backward Classes Welfare have been appointed as Government nominees on the Managing Com-

mittees of the Voluntary Organisations. The approved Schemes run by these Organisations are also inspected regularly by the officers of the Organisation of the Director-General, Backward Classes Welfare. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also reviews the programmes undertaken by these organisations in his annual Reports submitted to the President under Article 338 of the Constitution. The accounts of the Voluntary Organisations are also audited by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues.

USE OF A.I.R. BY POLITICAL PARTIES FOR ELECTION PUBLICITY

1137. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :
SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any initiative was taken by Union Government to allow the use of All India Radio by Political Parties for election publicity; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b) Government would welcome any agreed arrangement on the question of allocation of time for political broadcast on sound and TV media. However, attempts made, in the past, by the Election Commission to obtain an all-Party consensus on such an arrangement at the time of elections have not been successful so far.

ALLEGED DELAY IN RECEIPT/DESPATCH OF TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS IN RAIGANJ

1138. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news reports on 12th January, 1974 alleging the delay in

receipt/despatch of telegrams and letters at Raiganj (West Bengal); and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps Government propose to take to stop the recurrence of such happenings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No. Sir. We have not seen any news report on January 12, 1974 or before or after this date alleging delay in receipt/despatch of telegrams and letters at Raiganj (West Bengal).

(b) Does not arise.

1139. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is declination in the demand of Television sets in the country, recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) There has been no decline in the demand for TV sets in recent years. On the other hand, the demand has been steadily increasing as may be seen from the number of TV licences in the country. The number of such licences rose from 44,055 in December, 1971 to 84,114 in December, 1972 and to 1,35,369 upto September, 1973.

(b) Does not arise.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME IN STATES DURING FIFTH PLAN

1140. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the proposed allocation of funds to each State for the minimum needs programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

(SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

State	(Rs. crores)	
	Allocation for Minimum Needs Programme in the Fifth Plan of State.	
1. Andhra Pradesh	176.73	
2. Assam	120.00	
3. Bihar	287.80	
4. Gujarat	128.20	
5. Haryana	62.90	
6. Himachal Pradesh	44.03	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	56.35	
8. Kerala	119.11	
9. Madhya Pradesh	285.10	
10. Maharashtra	206.68	
11. Manipur	12.93	
12. Meghalaya	15.40	
13. Mysore	116.60	
14. Nagaland	11.89	
15. Orissa	157.78	
16. Punjab	73.79	
17. Rajasthan	203.54	
18. Tamil Nadu	148.31	
19. Tripura	20.41	
20. Uttar Pradesh	361.44	
21. West Bengal	205.80	
TOTAL	2803.79	

GUIDELINES FOR ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO STATES DURING FIFTH PLAN

1141. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken into account the level of literacy, unemployment among the economically and socially backward population in the States while allocating funds for the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, what guidelines Government propose to adopt for allocation of funds to States during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and

(b). The distribution of Central assistance to the States is determined by a formula evolved by the National Development Council. In this connection, some of the indicators kept in view are *per capita* income, density of population, occurrence of hill and tribal areas, levels of taxation, etc. The formula for Central assistance for the Fifth Plan is still to be evolved by the National Development Council.

A number of special schemes such as the Minimum Needs programme, programme for hill and tribal areas, projects for small and marginal farmers and drought prone areas, are being taken up during the Fifth Plan with the objective of benefiting the economically and socially disadvantaged sections of the population in the States.

**SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES EMPLOYEES
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC
ENERGY**

1142 **SHRI R. N. BARMAN** : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees, categorywise, working in the Department of Atomic Energy;

(b) the number of unfilled vacancies at present, category-wise; and

(c) the number of vacancies, category-wise, not filled during 1972-73 and carried over to 1973-74 and the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**SANCTION OF PENSION TO FREEDOM
FIGHTERS**

1143. **SHRI DHAMANKAR :**
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the pension cases in respect of the freedom-fighters who have duly applied for the grant of such pensions have been reviewed;

(b) the number of applications received, the number of those where pensions have been sanctioned and how many are still pending Statewise;

(c) the main reasons for delay in finalisation and sanction of pension in respect of the pending applications;

(d) what is the time-lag between the receipt of the applications duly forwarded by the competent authorities and the actual sanction of pensions; and

(e) the additional steps taken to speed up and clear the cases so that hard-hit and old freedom fighters get their due pensions as expeditiously as possible ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN)** : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT 6257/74*).

(c) Initially, the number of applications received exceeded the original expectation. However, staff was suitably increased to cope with such large numbers.

The delay is mostly due to a large number of applications received with incomplete papers or lack of evidence about the political suffering. It takes time to obtain essential particulars from the applicants and evidence of suffering either from the applicant or from the State Government concerned.

(d) The applications are being disposed of in chronological order, that is date of receipt of application. If they are complete in all respects, provisional pension is sanctioned without waiting for the verification report from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. By and large, applications received up to the 15th August, 1973 have been examined. Action will now be

taken to examine applications received after 15th August, 1973.

(e) Applications of persons who are very old or very ill are examined on priority basis and if eligible pension is sanctioned. Special efforts are now being made to scrutinise pending applications of very old and seriously ill persons and those who are found eligible will be sanctioned pension quickly.

LEVY OF CESS FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1144. SHRI DHAMANKAR : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Research and Development case is proposed to be levied to finance the Science and Technology Plan and the resources raised by the cess would be deposited in a Special Fund and utilised for projects of national priority;

(b) what procedure is proposed to be adopted to collect the Cess;

(c) whether cess will be levied uniformly on big and small units irrespective of the fact that the big industrial units have sizable R & D establishments of their own; and

(d) what adequate steps Government propose to take to ensure that the smaller units are not required to bear the brunt of this levy and that it does not become for them only an item of expense without any concomitant benefit, rather smaller units should be able to reap the maximum benefit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) A proposal to levy cess on all industrial units in the public and private sectors for undertaking research and development work was made by the NCST.

(b) to (d). The details of the schemes are yet to be worked out.

PACKAGE SCHEME TO ATTRACT INDIAN SCIENTISTS, TECHNOLOGISTS AND ENGINEERS FROM ABROAD

1145. SHRI DHAMANKAR : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the date by which Government are likely to introduce the package scheme to attract Indian Scientists, Technologists and Engineers engaged in production units abroad to come back and start their own Industries in India;

(b) what are the concessions and attraction offered to such persons to return to India and establish their own Industries;

(c) whether the response to the package Scheme is anticipated to be encouraging; and

(d) if so, to what extent would the Scheme help to boost production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) to (d). The details of the Scheme to attract Indian Scientists, Technologists and Engineers engaged in production/research abroad are being worked out. The scheme would be introduced as soon as the details are finalised and this is being expedited

PROPOSAL TO DIRECT NEWSPAPERS NOT TO USE WHITE PAPER

1146. SHRI M. SUDARSANMA : SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to direct newspapers not to use white paper; and

(b) if so, the alternative proposed in view of newsprint shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b) In view of the shortage of newsprint, the question of permitting restricted use of printing and writing paper by consumers of newsprint is under consideration.

SWITCH OVER OF INDUSTRY FROM FUEL OIL TO COAL

**1147. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether 70 per cent of the Industry using fuel oil can switch over to coal without any additional cost; and

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No, Sir. It has been estimated by the DGTD that a saving of only about 30 per cent of the total consumption of furnace oil can be effected by units which can switch over to coal either on an immediate basis or within a short period of three to six months.

(b) The Standing Committee on Furnace Oil has already carried out an assessment of industrial units where substitution is immediately possible and is formulating plans of action for bringing about economy and efficiency in the use of fuel and the switch over to coal.

SETTING UP OF DRY BATTERY PROJECT IN BHOPAL

1149. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government are setting up a Rs. 227 lakhs

dry battery project in Bhopal in Technical Collaboration with a West German firm, Varta;

(b) whether the cells manufactured by this industry will be metal jacketed which gives the cells longer life, better durability and appearance; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government are prepared to accord sanction to other State Governments to undertake the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No, Sir. However a unit is being set up by M/s. Madhya Pradesh Industries Ltd., in the private sector in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The manufacture will comprise of both paper clad and metal jacketed cells.

(c) It is the Government's view that the capacity already established and licensed would take care of the demand likely to arise in the Fifth Plan; the implementation of letters of intent and licences already issued is kept under constant review.

SETTING UP OF TYRE AND TUBE FACTORY BY WEST BENGAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

1150. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a technical collaboration agreement for setting up an automatic tyres and tubes factory in West Bengal was signed in last November between West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Dunlop Limited, U. K. and Dunlop India Limited;

(b) if so, the terms of agreement; and

(c) whether by Commissioning this factory our needs for tubes and tyres will be met in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) :

(a) The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation submitted in November, 1973, a proposal for technical collaboration with M/s. Dunlop, U.K. for the manufacture of Tyres and Tubes. The proposal is being processed by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

ISSUE OF LETTERS OF INTENT AND LICENCES

1151. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether 95 letters of intent and licences to 59 industrial undertakings were issued in the month of September, 1973;

(b) if so, the names and quantity of the items on which these licences were issued, and

(c) if so, how many letters of intent and licences were issued from September to February, 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) :

(a) In the month of September, 1973, 74 Letters of Intent and 57 Industrial Licences were issued.

(b) and (c). During the period from September, 1973 to 16th February, 1974, 468 Letters of Intent and 352

Industrial Licences were issued. Details of all Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued by the Government from time to time including items of manufacture and quantities etc. are periodically published in a number of Journals viz. the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", Weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and the monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

पोस्टकार्डों पर फर्मों द्वारा नाम तथा पते को मुद्रित करना

1152. श्री ओंकार लाल बरबा :
श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या सचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार फर्मों द्वारा पोस्टकार्डों पर नाम तथा पते मुद्रित करने पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

ELIGIBILITY FOR PENSIONS TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS

1153. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 151 on 21st November, 1973 and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in respect of eligibility for pension to freedom fighters; (i) who were released from prison earliest on account of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and

(ii) who were undertrial prisoners for more than six months.

(b) if so, the main points of the decision; and

(c) how many freedom-fighters of each category will be affected by this decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

REQUEST FROM KERALA GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT THE LIVES AND PROPERTIES OF KERALITES IN BOMBAY

1154. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI, SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :**

Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a letter from the Chief Minister Kerala requesting the Central Government to take necessary steps to protect the lives and property of Keralites and other linguistic minorities in Bombay from the violent attacks of the Shiv Sena; and

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government has been in close touch with the Government of Maharashtra in regard to the law and order situation in Bombay arising out of the recent activities of Shiv Sena. The State Government have reported that special police patrolling has been arranged in areas where linguistic minorities live. The Chief Minister, Maharashtra, met representatives of linguistic minorities on 8.2.74 and reiterated that all steps to protect the life

and property of all citizens, including minority groups, would be taken.

RANGE OF T.V. AT CUTTACK

1155. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA :** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether T. V. at Cuttack will cover all the districts of Orissa; and

(b) If not, how many districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). In order to provide continuity of T.V. Service to areas covered by the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment, it is proposed to set up a mother T.V. station at Cuttack and three Centres near Angul, Sambalpur and Phulbani in Orissa State as a Fifth project. The district-wise coverage of these stations would be as under :

Cuttack : Whole of the Districts of Cuttack and Puri with a total population of 51 lakhs.

Angul : Whole of the district of Dhenkanal and small portions of the districts of Keonjhar, Puri, Cuttack and Sambalpur with a total population of 20 lakhs.

Sambalpur : Whole of the district of Sambalpur, and small portions of Bolangir, Sundargarh, and Boudh Khondamal with a total population of 21 lakhs.

Phulbani : Major portion of district of Boudh Khondamal and small portions of districts of Dhenkanal, Bolangir, Ganjam, Puri, Kalanandi and Sambalpur with a population of 26 lakhs.

**INCLUSION OF SUBARNAREKHA PROJECT
ORISSA IN THE FIFTH PLAN**

1156. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Subarnarekha Project is being included in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Orissa Government has requested for its inclusion; and

(c) whether there is any plan to industrialise the tribal districts of Orissa; if so, the projects in view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The Government of Bihar has submitted a report on "Subarnarekha Multi-purpose Project" at an estimated cost of Rs. 90.03 crores to the C.W. & P.C. for clearance. The question of the inclusion of this project in the Fifth Plan will be considered after the recommendations of the CW&PC become available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is envisaged that States would formulate integrated area development plans to accelerate the development of tribal areas on the basis of the needs, potentials and priorities relevant to local conditions. These plans would cover, *inter-alia* the development of natural resources, economic activities such as agriculture, horticulture & industries & the provision of the requisite infra-structure

and social services in a phased manner. In addition to certain general schemes relating to village and small industries which cover the Tribal Areas, a draft sub-plan received earlier for Tribal Areas of Orissa includes the following specific schemes for different small industries :

- (1) I.T.Is,
- (2) Setting up a Cocoon Processing-cum-Testing Station,
- (3) Setting up a training centre for Tassar Yarn Production,
- (4) Establishment of 10 Craft Schools, and
- (5) Development of Tribal Crafts.

**ISSUE OF INDUSTRIAL LICENCE TO
ORISSA**

1157. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA . Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT & SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether Government has any plan for issue of industrial licence for Balasore and Mayurbhanj in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : The details of industrial licence application received during the years 1971-73, in respect of these 2 districts, are given below :—

	Applications received	Licence/Letters of intent granted	Rejected	Pending
Balasore District .	6	1	1	4
Mayurbhanj District .	7	2	4	1

OPENING OF P.C.Os. IN ORISSA

1158. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Government's target of opening P.C.Os. in Orissa during the year 1974-75; and

(b) whether Orissa is lagging behind other States in the matter of Post Offices according to number of villages and Population ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) :

(a) It is proposed to open 30 P.C.Os. and 10 C.Os. in Orissa in the year 1974-75.

(b) No, Sir. In Orissa Post Office averages are—1 for every 8 villages and covering an area of 26.92 sq. kms, the population served being 3764. This compares favourably with the corresponding All India averages of 6 villages, area of 27.63 sq. km and a population of 4710.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISION REGARDING DELINKING TELEVISION FROM RADIO

1159. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the implementation of the decision regarding delinking Television from Radio is further to be delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). It will take some more time to establish a separate organisation to run Television service in the

country as the details of the new set up have not yet been finalised.

AMENDMENT OF DELHI ADMINISTRATION ACT

1160. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Metropolitan Council of Delhi has suggested to the Lt. Governor of Delhi for amending the Delhi Administration Act under which the Council could initiate the proceeding for contempt of the House; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration has informed that the suggestions of the Chairman, Delhi Metropolitan Council are under examination.

WORKING OF CROSS BAR TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN DELHI

1161. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to improve the defective working of the cross-bar telephone exchanges in the capital towns of Delhi and New Delhi and by what time the improvements are likely to take place;

(b) the reasons for more and more units of telephone machines installed in Delhi and New Delhi remaining dead almost every day for short and long intervals; and

(c) concrete steps taken for bringing about any improvements in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) :

(a) After detailed investigation of the defects noticed in crossbar telephone exchanges, it was decided to upgrade and improve the equipment. Upgradation work is in progress in the Karolbagh and Jorbagh local crossbar exchanges as also in the crossbar trunk automatic exchange supplied by Bell Telephone manufacturing Co of Belgium. Similar upgradation work is also in progress in Janpath-I local crossbar exchange supplied by Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore. About 15 to 30% of the improvement work has been completed in various exchanges and the balance is expected to be completed within the next 12 to 14 months.

(b) No sir, there has been no abnormal rise in the incidence of complaints and faults in the Delhi Telephone network.

(c) After the completion of the upgradation work the performance of the crossbar exchanges is expected to improve substantially.

रायपुर जिले में डाकघरों की संख्या बढ़ाना तथा संचार के अन्य साधनों को बढ़ावा देना

1162. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर जिले में छोटे डाकघरों (सब-पोस्ट ऑफिसों) और बड़े डाकघरों की संख्या कितनी है, और

(ख) इस क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने और संचार के अन्य साधनों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) इस समय रायपुर जिले में डाकघरों की संख्या इस प्रकार है —

मुख्य डाकघर	1
उप-डाकघर	46
शाखा डाकघर	267

(ख) डाक संचार :

चार और डाकघरों की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और वे शीघ्र ही खुल जाएंगे। पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष यानी 74-75 में जहाँ कहीं भी उचित होगा, कुछ और डाकघरों के खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

दूरसंचार .

एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और तीन सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण

1163 श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :
श्री गंगाधरदास बोक्षित :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या योजना आयोग द्वारा दिये गये निर्देशों के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने विभिन्न माप दण्डों के आधार पर राज्य में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण किया है तथा यह पता लगाया है कि राज्य के तीन चौथाई क्षेत्र में दो-तिहाई जनतः पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रहती है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, और

(ग) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस अमानता को कम करने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ चुनीदा सूचकों को आधार बनाकर 45 में से 32 जिलों को पिछड़ा हुआ पाया है। राज्य का तीन-चौथाई क्षेत्रफल और उसकी दो-तिहाई जनता इन पिछड़े जिलों के अन्तर्गत आती है।

क्षेत्रीय विषमताएँ कम करने की दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का त्वरित विकास करना

महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्यों में से एक है। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही का उल्लेख पाँचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारूप (खण्ड-2) के अध्याय 14 में किया गया है।

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में ईसाई मिशनरियों की गतिविधियाँ

1164. श्री चन्दा लाल चन्दाकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 30 दिसम्बर के इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में ईसाई मिशनरियों की गतिविधियों पर गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्पश्चात् तथ्य क्या हैं और इन गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : (क) और (ख). 30 दिसम्बर, 1973 की ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट ध्यान में नहीं आई है। फिर भी, सरकार ने 2 जनवरी, 1974 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में प्रकाशित समाचार देखा है जिसमें यह समाचार दिया गया था कि त्रिपुरा में ईसाई मिशनरियाँ विशेषकर विदेशी मूल के डाक्टर तथा पादरी आदिवासियों में तथाकथित भार्गव विरोधी विचार का प्रचार कर रहे हैं। त्रिपुरा सरकार में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, उपर्युक्त समाचार में लगाये गये आरोप मिट्ट कराने के लिये कोई निश्चित सूचना नहीं है। उन्होंने सूचित किया है कि न तो विदेशी मूल का कोई डाक्टर और न ही कोई पादरी इस वर्ष के आरम्भ से त्रिपुरा में रहा है। फिर भी, राज्य सरकार कड़ी निगरानी रख रही है।

GRANT OF PENSION TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS OF 'MOPLAH' REBELLION

1165. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reconsidered the decision to give pension to the freedom fighters who took part in *Khilafat* and the *Moplah* rebellion in 1921 as promised by him in the House on 3rd December, 1973; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) On the basis of fresh material that has been received, the matter is still being reconsidered.

(b) Does not arise.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE AT ATHOLI

1166. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to open to a telephone exchange at Atholi in Kozhikode District in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There is no proposal at present for opening a telephone exchange at Atholi.

(b) Does not arise.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN MALLAPURAM DISTRICT

1167. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone Exchanges, Government propose to open during this financial year in Mallapuram District of Kerala; and

(b) the names of the Exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Following two telephone exchanges are proposed to be opened during the current financial year in Mallapuram District of Kerala :

1. Kalikavu

2. Areacode

STATE INDUSTRIES MINISTER'S CONFERENCE

1168. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Industries Minister's Conference has been held recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed therein and the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The States Industries Ministers' Conference was held in New Delhi on January 22, 1974.

(b) The conference reviewed the general economic situation with particular reference to the industrial situation. Suggestions were made on economy in the use of petroleum and petroleum-based products. There was a general discussion on the role of the public sector, implementation of licences, the role of industrial cooperatives, and the report of the Committee on the Development of Medium and Small Entrepreneurs. The concerned Ministries would examine and take decision on the main points that emerged from the discussion.

SHORT TERM PRODUCTION PLAN

1169. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have recently suggested to the Government a short term production Plan in order to meet the present industrial crisis; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) Yes, Sir; on 17th December, 1973, the President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry submitted for consideration of Government a note entitled "Short-term production perspectives of some selected industries" based upon a quick review of the cement, aluminium, fertilisers, automotive tyres/tubes and textiles industries.

(b) Government is considering the suggestions made in the paper.

RAJAMANNAR COMMITTEE ON CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS

1170. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the views expressed by the Tamil Nadu Government on the recommendation made by the Rajamannar Committee; and

(b) if so, the reaction by Central Government in regard thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a)

and (b). The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had sent a copy of the report of the Rajamannar Committee to the Prime Minister in June, 1971. As the Rajamannar Committee was appointed by the Government of Tamil Nadu it would be for that Government to examine its recommendations. The Administrative Reforms Commission had also submitted a report on Centre-State relationships which is being examined in consultation with the State Governments. So far the views of the Governments of Karnataka, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh & Tamil Nadu only have been received in this regard. The views of the Government of Tamil Nadu on the subject would be taken into account while taking decisions on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

**STATEMENT OF PUNJAB CHIEF MINISTER
ON CHANDIGARH AWARD**

1171. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Chief Minister, recently stated that the Government of India's decision of January 29, 1970 on Chandigarh was 'subject to revision' and so not binding on Punjab and Haryana;

(b) whether political circles in Haryana have expressed surprise over this statement;

(c) whether they have protested to the Union Government against such utterances of Punjab Chief Minister; and

(d) the reaction of Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) Presumably the Member has in mind the press report of Punjab Chief Minister's interview with newsmen which appeared in the *Tribune* dated 13-12-1973, to which Government's attention has also been drawn.

(b) Government of India has no information.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government of India hopes that these decisions taken in the best interest of the progress of two states will be accepted by the Governments and the people of the two states with Goodwill and understanding.

**PAYMENT TO A PORTUGUESE FIRM FOR
DESTRUCTION OF RADIO TRANSMITTER
DURING GOA LIBERATION**

1172. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been invited to a press report on 13th December, 1973 saying that India has paid to a Portuguese firm the entire cost, including interest, of the transmitter of the Goa Radio destroyed during liberation of the Portuguese colony in December, 1961; and

(b) the total compensation paid to the Portuguese Firm ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Government is aware of the press report. A payment of Rs. 2,97,370.15 has been made to the firm of M/s. Cosme Matias Menezes in acquittance of a Civil Court decree against the Government of India.

**ACTIVITIES OF CIA DURING BANGLADESH
CRISIS**

1173. SHRI RAMKANWAR :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has been invited to a press report on the 10th December, 1973 stating that the U.S. Central Intel-

ligence Agency had a high level informant inside the Indian Government during the Bangladesh crisis;

(b) whether on the basis of this report any investigation has been made; and

(c) if so, the results of such investigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). A report under the caption "CIA had high-level agent in India Government" had appeared in the Delhi edition of the *Times of India* on the 10th December '73. Government have, however, no information to corroborate the press report.

PROPOSAL TO GET AIR TECHNICIANS TRAINED BY B.B.C.

1174. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to get All India Radio Technicians trained by B.B.C.;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the expenditure involved, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). Training Courses for Technicians are availed of at the BBC, and other similar institutions, depending upon A.I.R.'s needs and the terms and conditions attached to the courses. There is no scheme as such for the purpose.

CLOSURE OF SMALL PAPER MILLS FOR WANT OF FUEL OIL

1175. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some small paper mills have been closed down due to the lack of fuel oil supplies; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI : M. B. RANA): (a) Govt. are not aware of any paper mill in the country having closed down due to lack of fuel oil supplies.

(b) Does not arise

SETTING UP OF PAPER MILL IN BASTAR

1176 SHRI R S PANDEY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Billa owned Orient Paper Mill has applied for the grant of licence to set up a paper mill in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The application was rejected as the State Government were not in a position to give an assurance regarding the supply of raw materials on a sustained basis for the project

INSTRUCTIONS FROM CENTRE TO CHIEF MINISTER OF GUJARAT TO TACKLE FOOD RIOTS

1177. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some instructions were sent by the Centre to the Chief Minister of Gujarat to tackle the food riots; and

(b) If so, what the instructions and whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

BONUS FOR P. & T. EMPLOYEES

1178. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of Bonus has been raised by the leaders of the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(c) whether this has been taken up with the Finance Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) :

(a) No communication has been received in this regard in the P & T Directorate from the Federation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ANOMALIES ARISING OUT OF PAY COMMISSION'S REPORT

1180. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether glaring anomalies in Pay Scales of Posts and Telegraphs Employees have been pointed out by the National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees arising out of the implementation of Pay Commission's Report;

(b) if so, whether any joint Departmental Committee has been formed to remove these anomalies; and

(c) whether a statement showing action taken will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, the question does not arise. However, the staff side of the Posts & Telegraphs Departmental Committee (JCM) has been addressed to take up for discussion in the Departmental Council, if they so desire, any anomalies arising out of implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations.

TELE-COMMUNICATION NET WORK IN KARNATAKA DURING FIFTH PLAN

1181. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals to spread the net work of tele-communications in Karnataka State in the years 1974—1979; and

(b) what are the stages at which these proposals have reached ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being compiled and it will be placed on the Table of the House.

NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE ON DEVELOPMENTAL WORKS DURING FOURTH PLAN

1182. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total non-plan expenditure on developmental works during the Fourth Plan period in the Central Sector and in the State Sector, State-wise; and

(b) whether the policy of expenditure on non plan side will be continued during the Fifth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) A statement showing the latest estimates of total non-Plan developmental expenditure during the Fourth Plan period at the Centre and in the States is attached.

(b) The policy of keeping the non-Plan expenditure to the minimum level possible will be pursued during the Fifth Plan period.

STATEMENT

Total Non-Plan developmental Expenditure during the Fourth Plan period at the Centre and in the States

	(Rs. crores)
(A) Centre	2788
(B) States	
1. Andhra Pradesh	694
2. Assam	335
3. Bihar	608
4. Gujarat	541
5. Haryana	188
6. Himachal Pradesh	156
7. Jammu & Kashmir	147
8. Karnataka	698
9. Kerala	593
10. Madhya Pradesh	654
11. Maharashtra	1093
12. Manipur	41
13. Meghalaya	24
14. Nagaland	57
15. Orissa	363
16. Punjab	403
17. Rajasthan	444
18. Tamil Nadu	904
19. Tripura	63
20. Uttar Pradesh	951
21. West Bengal	902
TOTAL-States	9859
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	12647

SATELLITE INSTRUCTIONAL TELEVISION EXPERIMENT

1183. **SHRI P. R. SHENOY :** Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Satellite Instructional Television Experiment is proposed to be conducted in India in 1975;

(b) if so, the estimated cost on this experiment; and

(c) the nature of the proposed television programme, the parts of the country in which the programme will be conducted and for what period ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment as sanctioned in 1971 is Rs. 6.36 crores. The cost is being revised and is now estimated at about Rs. 9.00 crores.

(c) The Experiment envisages the deployment of about 2400 TV sets to be located in six clusters in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Rajasthan. These sets will receive Indian Instructional TV programmes directly from the Satellite. The programme will also be received through rediffusion in areas surrounding certain selected AIR TV transmitters. The experiment will last for a period of about one year.

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों में प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा केन्द्रीय/राज्य परियोजनाओं का उद्घाटन

1184. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अक्टूबर, 1973 से लेकर 20 फरवरी, 1974 तक प्रधान मंत्री ने उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों में कितनी-कितनी

लाभ की केन्द्र अथवा राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित किन परियोजनाओं अथवा संस्थानों का उद्घाटन अथवा शिलान्यास कब-कब किया; और

(ख) क्या इन परियोजनाओं को पाँचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया गया है; यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों में पहली अक्टूबर 1973 से 20 फरवरी, 1974 तक जिन परियोजनाओं/संस्थाओं का उद्घाटन/आधार शिला स्थापन प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा किया गया उनका एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [संस्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या L.T. 6288/73] अन्य अपेक्षित सूचना सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों से मांगी गई है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा
बिजली कर की बकाया राशि
की अदायगी

1185. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री बिजली कर की बकाया राशि की अदायगी के बारे में नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका और दिल्ली नगर निगम के बीच विवाद के बारे में 28 नवम्बर, 1973 के अतार्रिकित प्रश्न संख्या 2466 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय विवादास्पद कुल राशि कितनी है; और

(ख) उप-राज्यपाल की सलाह प्राप्त होने के बाद क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस बारे में भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम
6—1136 LSS/73

ने नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका पर बिजली कर के कारण अक्टूबर, 1973 तक 4,28,59,326.85 रुपये बकाया राशि का दावा किया था।

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने उप-राज्यपाल को अपनी सलाह पर पुनः विचार करने के लिए एक आपन भेजने का निर्णय किया है।

श्री जगदीश चन्द्र बोस पर डाक-टिकट

1186. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 12 जनवरी, 1974 को प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है कि बेतार के आविष्कारक श्री जगदीश चन्द्र बोस के सम्बन्ध में विशेष डाक-टिकट जारी करके उनको सम्मानित किया जाना चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) किमी महापुरुष के सम्मान में स्मारक डाक टिकट भ्रामतीर पर उनकी जन्म/मृत्यु शताब्दी के अवसर पर जारी किए जाते हैं। श्री जगदीश चन्द्र बोस की जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर तारीख 30-11-1958 को एक विशेष डाक टिकट पहले ही निकाला जा चुका है।

AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES FOR
FIFTH PLAN

1187. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry feels uncertain about the availability of the resources required for the fifth plan;

(b) if so, whether investments required for agriculture and in the core sector of the Industry are proposed to be reduced; and

(c) the steps taken to raise the resources for financing the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Apart from improving the collection of taxes and other overnment dues, economies in non-Plan expenditure, increasing the operational efficiency of public enterprises and provision of incentives and facilities for promoting private savings, the Centre and the States are expected to undertake additional resources mobilisation of

Rs. 6,850 crores during the Fifth Plan period.

ADVERTISEMENTS RELEASED BY DIRECTORATE OF AUDIO-VISUAL PUBLICITY FOR NEWSPAPERS OF BIHAR

1189. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of advertisements released for the newspapers of Bihar by Directorate of Audio-Visual Publicity in the year 1973 and upto January, 1974; and

(b) the total out of that which was released to small newspapers and total released to large newspapers thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

	Number of insertions in newspapers and periodicals of Bihar			
	Total	Big	Medium	Small
1972-73	3,594	500	1,838	1,256
1973-74	2,481	343	1,332	806
(up to 31-1-1974)				
Big : Circulation above 50,000.				
Medium: Circulation between 15001 and 50,000.				
Small: Circulation up to 15,000.				

LEGISLATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

1190. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to enact a legislation to put small scale industries promotion and

further development on a statutory footing;

(b) if so, the date on which Government propose to bring such legislation; and

(c) how much money and time has been spent by Government in completing the work of census of the small scale units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B.

RANA) : (a) and (b). The results of the nation-wide census of Small Scale Industries which will give a clearer idea on the lines on which Small Scale Industries are to be steered in future are expected to become available by end of 1974. These will facilitate Government in arriving at correct conclusions regarding the basis on which legislative support is to be built up.

(c) A sum of Rs. 65 lakhs is expected to be spent on the Census of Small Scale Industries during the year 1973-74, the results of which are expected to be available by the end of 1974.

NEW METHOD OF PRODUCTION OF CEMENT

1191. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have adopted any new method for the production of cement in order to meet the growing demand of cement in the country; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CHANGES AGAINST DELHI POLICE CONSTABLES

1192. SHRI PANNALAL BARUPAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of constables caught red-handed while accepting illegal gratification by the Vigilance Department of Delhi Police in the 1st week of March, 1970;

(b) whether Vigilance Department had received prior complaint against certain Police Constables of Darya Ganj Police Station; and

(c) the present position of the case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) :

(a) One.

(b) A prior complaint was received against this constable of Police Station Daryaganj.

(c) A trap was laid and the constable was caught. A case was registered against the constable. However, the case was not sent to court for trial as the independent witnesses did not support the case for the prosecution. The constable is being proceeded against departmentally.

AUGMENTING INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF EXPORTABLE COMMODITIES

1193. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the oil crisis has imposed a heavy responsibility to augment exports of industrial goods more than ever before;

(b) if so, whether with a view to augmenting the industrial production of exportable commodities Government have considered it desirable to hold immediate discussions with the producers, labour and the suppliers of raw material;

(c) if so, when such a conference is likely to be held; and

(d) whether the committees already formed by Government to identify the difficulties that come in the way of increased production have presented their report and if so, Government's decision on their suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Government has always attached high priority to production

for exports and the various industrial policy measures have taken note of this need. The feasibility of stepping up export production both generally in the light of the potentialities for export of individual products has been examined in a number of groups and committees now and earlier and discussed in broader forums such as the Central Advisory Council of Industries, the Advisory Council on Trade, etc. where the concerned interests have been represented.

In the context of the oil crisis, the immediate need is for an intensification of the efforts already being made and for ensuring that production for export is not affected. In the allocations of raw materials and of furnace oil these aspects are being borne in mind. The Ministry of Commerce is formulating a crash programme for increasing exports.

APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTANTS IN PLANNING COMMISSION

1194. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for appointment of consultants in the Planning Commission; and

(b) their duties and terms of tenure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Persons with specialised qualifications in specific fields are engaged as Consultants.

(b) Their duties normally are to undertake specific items of work/studies which cannot be undertaken by regular staff of the various divisions of the Planning Commission. The terms of appointment of these Consultants vary from case to case depending upon their ability and the tasks entrusted to them. They are usually engaged for short periods not exceeding 3 years.

ENQUIRY INTO DISTRIBUTION OF RAW MATERIALS TO SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

1195. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government has examined the report of the officer who conducted any inquiry into the alleged irregularities in the distribution of raw materials by some office-bearers of the Small Industries Corporation;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether any suggestions have been made by the Union Government for improvements in the distribution of raw materials to the industries; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : (a) Government of Gujarat are awaiting the final report on the enquiry into alleged irregularities in distribution of raw materials by some office bearers of the Gujarat Small Industries Corporation.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

SHORTAGE OF NEWSPRINT

1197. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of newsprint in the country during the current year;

(b) whether shortage of newsprint will still persist inspite of agreements with Russia and Canada for supply of newsprint to India and if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the shortage has badly affected the state of Gujarat; and

(d) the further steps to be taken to tackle the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A 30% cut in the newsprint quota of newspapers for the current year was imposed in July 1973, because it was estimated at that time that there would be a corresponding shortfall in availability of imported newsprint. The estimated availability of imported newsprint was 1,26,700 tonnes, which included supplies contracted for from the Soviet Union and Canada. Of this, as on January 31, 1974, only about 51,000 tonnes had actually arrived in the country or were on the high seas. Hence the shortage.

(c) The shortage is not peculiar to Gujarat as newsprint is allotted to newspapers in accordance with the policy announced by Government, irrespective of the place of their publication, and not State-wise.

(d) Government are taking all possible steps to expedite and augment newsprint imports, and to step up indigenous production.

COMMISSIONS APPOINTED UNDER THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ACT

1198. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Commissions of Enquiry appointed during the last three years are yet to submit their reports;

(b) what is the normal time taken by the each Enquiry Commission or time taken by those Commissions which have submitted reports;

(c) whether the Union Government are considering to have some amendments to Commissions of Inquiry Act in view of the fact that the Commissions so appointed are delaying the submission of the reports; and

(d) the names of Commissions of Enquiry still pending whose reports have not been received for more than two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to the available information, two commissions appointed by the Central Government have yet to submit their reports.

(b) and (c). Under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, the appropriate Government specifies through a notification the time limit within which the reports are to be submitted. Having regard to the nature of the Inquiry and the volume of work involved, the Government may extend this time limit from time to time at the request of the Commission. There is no proposal under consideration to amend the Act in this connection.

(d) The Commission of Inquiry to inquire into certain allegations against certain former Ministers of Punjab.

SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE CANDIDATES RECOMMENDED BY U.P.S.C. FOR APPOINTMENT IN IPS, IFS AND IAS

1199. SHRI AMBESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe candidates recommended by the UPSC for appointment in the IPS, IFS and IAS during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to encourage persons belonging to these communities to enable them to appear in these competitive examinations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A

statement giving the information is attached.

(b) The Government have taken various steps to encourage persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe Communities to enable them to appear in the Combined Competitive Examinations and the Indian Forest Service Examination. Some of the important steps taken in this direction are as follows:

(1) *Age-relaxation*: The maximum age-limit prescribed for direct recruitment to a service or post is increased by five years in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(2) *Fee-concession*: The fee prescribed for admission to any examination or selection to a service or post is reduced to one-fourth in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

(3) *Relaxation of standards of suitability*: Instructions have been issued that, if sufficient number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates are not available on the basis of the general standard to fill all the vacancies reserved for them, candidates belong-

ing to these communities may be selected to fill up the remaining vacancies reserved for them provided they are not found unfit for such post or posts.

(4) *Separate interview of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates*: The candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribe communities are called for interview by the Union Public Service Commission on a separate day or a separate sitting of the Board of Interview.

(5) *Pre-examination Training*: Pre-examination training is imparted to the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribe Communities at the Centres opened by the Government at Allahabad, Madras, Patiala and Jaipur. In addition to these four Centres, coaching facilities have also been provided in a private coaching institution in Delhi.

(6) *Concession in number of attempts*: There is no restriction on the number of times the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes can appear at these examinations.

STATEMENT

Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission for appointment in the IPS, IFS and IAS during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Service	1971			1972 & 1973					
	S.C.	S.T.	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Total
Indian Administrative Service/Indian Foreign Service	15	5	20	26	12	38	27	12	39
Indian Police Service/Class II Police Services	30	6	36	33	17	50	35	21	56
Indian Forest Service	2	1	3	2	1	3	5	3	8

URDU AS SECOND LANGUAGE

1200. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken to make Urdu a second language in States where a considerable section of the population speak Urdu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): In accordance with the agreed scheme adopted at national level in the conference of Chief Ministers and Central Ministers in August, 1961, a State is considered unilingual if about

70% or more of its population speak one language and if there is a substantial minority constituting 30% or more of the population of the State such a State is considered bi-lingual. At the district level where 60% of the population speaks or uses a language other than the official language of the State that language of the minority group is to be recognised as an official language in that district in addition to the State official language. Wherever the above criteria are satisfied in relation to the Urdu speaking population, the State Government are to take necessary action to declare that language as second language. Even though Urdu may not be declared the second language of a State, Government, after considering the distinctive features of this language and its rich heritage issued a statement on language on 14th July, 1958 setting out in detail the policy in regard to the development and progress of Urdu. A copy of the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 6259/74]. The statement was laid in both the Houses of Parliament and the State Governments were suitably instructed to take necessary measures for the implementation of the policy referred to above. The Central Government as well as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities remain in constant touch with the Governments concerned with a view to ensuring that necessary facilities are provided to the Urdu speaking population in accordance with the aforesaid policy.

BASIS OF REORGANISATION OF STATES

1201. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether "fundamental basis of reorganisation of States in India" mentioned in the Charter of Appointment of the Mahajan Commission has been spelled out any where; and

(b) if so, where and what are those?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):

(a) and (b). The 'fundamental basis of reorganisation of State in India' mentioned in the Resolution appointing the Mahajan Commission is relatable, *inter-alia*, to the principles enunciated by the States Re-organisation Commission on which the existing States have been formed.

12.00 hrs.

RE : ADJOURNMENT MOTION (Query)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We have given an adjournment motion on the hindrance created on the free and fair elections in Madhubani. Of course the principal leader, the Commander-in-Chief in here to-day. So also at Gaikhatta, West Bengal. Sir, it is a question of free and fair elections.

We would like the Government to give us a clear statement whether they will put a stop to this thing and what they are going to do about the future. This is a very serious matter. Trains and buses were stopped. The Minister in charge has been directing the operations there. This is a terrible thing. What is happening to this country, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: As far as the election etc. is concerned, that is a matter for the Election Commission

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
रेलों का मामला मैंने उठाया है। वह इलेक्शन कमीशन से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। रेल गाड़ियों से सम्बन्धित है। मेरा एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आप देख लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जहाँ तक रेलों का या ट्रांसपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है I am going to get a statement from him as to what the factual position is. उसको मैं फिर देखूंगा। अगर आप चाहते हैं इस पर कालिग एटेंशन रखना तो वह भी रख लें। मेरा खयाल है कि स्टेटमेंट आ जाए तो अच्छा है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a serious matter. The Minister is doing it for his own political advantage.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तथ्यों के बारे में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। मधुबनी में 24 तारीख को जब चुनाव हो रहा था और जहाँ से बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं न कोई गाड़ियाँ आने दी गईं और न जाने दी गईं। क्या रेलों को इस तरह से बन्द किया जा सकता है? आप इस में फँकटस क्या एसरटेन करेंगे? रेल मंत्री ने जो कुछ किया है, उसके लिए हम उनकी निन्दा करना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे पता लगे कि क्या बात है। फँकटस आ जाने दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या डिनार्ड करते हैं इसको वह ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Before the Railway Budget is presented let him make a statement. We want them to make it clear.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to give enough notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let him make a statement before presenting the Railway Budget. He is involved politically and he is doing it for political advantage. It is shameful for the whole country. This gentleman has been at the root of these things. He should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : You should give enough notice about it. You bring it up just now and ask him to make a statement immediately. I am not allowing it.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाँका) : रेल मंत्री गदा काम करके आए हैं। इनको रेलवे बजट पेश करने की इजाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : He should make a statement at the earliest, today or tomorrow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : About poll rigging, we want to know what the Chief Minister of West Bengal has said and what his Govt. is doing ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the Election Commission.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The Chief Minister has demanded a probe; all the political parties except the ruling party have demanded.

MR. SPEAKER : It is concerning the Election Commission. All the results will be coming. All these things you cannot bring up in the House. They are concerning the Election Commission.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसको आप पैडिंग रखें। मिनिस्टर से पूछ लें।

श्री मधु लिमये : इनको सेंसर किया जाए। बजट रपीच कुरैशी साहब पढ़ें। उनके हाथ गन्दे हो गए हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रेल मंत्री अपनी अपनी पावज का मिसयूज कर रहे हैं। उनको कहिये कि एक स्टेटमेंट दें।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आपने क्या कभी सुना है कि एक कर्स्टिट्युएन्सी में 11 बूथ्स में रिपोल आर्डर हुआ हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इलैक्शन कमीशन को पूरे अख्तियार हैं और उन्होंने रिपोल आर्डर किया है। हम तो करवा नहीं सकते हैं। पार्लियमेंट को तो अख्तियार नहीं है।

That is an autonomous body. We cannot interfere.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : पार्लियमेंट आफ इंडिया के ऊपर कोई नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : रेलवे बजट पेश करने के ये कम्पीटेंट नहीं हैं। इन्होंने सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया है। रेल गाड़ियों को बन्द किया है। इनके हाथ गंदे हो चुके हैं। रेलवे बजट पेश करना है तो कुरैशी साहब करें या कोई

और मंत्री करें। इन्होंने सूरज बाबू का पहले कत्ल किया। अब उनकी पत्नी को हराने के लिए मन्दे काम कर रहे हैं। ये मंदरर हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जहां तक रेलवे बजट का सवाल है उसके लिए प्रोमीजर है। आप रेलवे बजट को चैंक नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपको कुछ आवर्जकशंज है। वह स्टेटमेंट देंगे। अभी स्टेटमेंट दे दिया और वह गलत हुआ तो बाद में आप प्रिवलेज मोशन लाएंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरी एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे फंक्चनल इन-पर्मेशन लेने दीजिये। मैं मिनिस्टर को स्टेटमेंट देने के लिए कह रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रेल गाड़िया बन्द की गई है। चुनाव के लिए की गई है। रेल मंत्री का काम रेलें चलाना है —गा उनको बन्द करना है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फंक्चनल इनफार्मेशन तो ले लेने दीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसको तब आप पैडिंग रखिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पैडिंग समझ लें जब तक स्टेटमेंट नहीं आता है।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बक्सर) : इतना शोर ये मचा रहे हैं। अगर ये उस घटना की बात करना चाहते हैं तो आज की वह नहीं है। हारने के बाद इतना शोर मचा रहे हैं—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या पता है कौन हारेगा, कौन जीतेगा। हाउस के काम में आप दखल न दें।

श्री एस० ए० शर्मा (श्रीनगर) : हर जगह इंडिपेंडेंट जीत रहे हैं। दैट इज माई पार्टी।

12.09 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1974-75

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Railway Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Revised Estimates for the year 1973-74 and the Budget Estimates for 1974-75. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ये कम्पीटेंट हैं या नहीं इसका खुलासा हो जाना चाहिये। रेल गाड़ियां बन्द कर रहे हैं, चुनाव को रिग कर रहे हैं। क्या बाद में इसका खुलासा करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister continue his speech.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As is customary on this occasion, I shall first review the results of the last financial year i.e. 1972-73. When my able predecessor presented the Railway Budget for that year, he had every hope that the upward trend in our economy would bolster rail transport and thereby improve Railways' earnings. Unfortunately, very early in the year it became apparent that these expectations might not come true. Large scale power shedding, mulki rule agitation in Andhra Pradesh, strike by engineers of U.P. State Electricity Board and other disturbances adversely affected the working of major industrial units and the general state of national economy.

Against this background, when I presented the Revised Estimates for that year to the House, I had to scale down the originally estimated surplus of Rs. 32.53 crores to Rs. 12.40 crores. I was still optimistic that despite a shortfall in the originating traffic, the situation would be somewhat retrieved by the increase in the lead, emerging improvement in economic activity and the favourable change in the overall traffic mix. This hope has, however, not been fulfilled and the actual sur-

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plus for that year has turned out to be only Rs. 2.92 crores. This was mainly because of the gross traffic receipts not reaching the anticipated level. Actual gross traffic receipts for that year came to Rs. 1162.42 crores against Rs. 1174 crores assessed in the Revised Estimates.

Our estimate of Working Expenses was practically exact, as the actuals came to Rs. 982.62 crores against the revised estimate of Rs. 982.68 crores. The appropriation from Revenue to the Depreciation Reserve Fund was maintained at Rs. 110 crores and to the Pension Fund at Rs. 16 crores. The amount of Rs. 161.51 crores was paid as dividend to the General Revenues on the Capital-at-Charge of the Railways.

The indebtedness of the Railways to General Revenues under Development Fund and Revenue Reserve Fund, which was estimated at the Revised Estimate stage to go up to Rs. 110.67 crores at the end of 1972-73, actually came down to Rs. 85.65 crores because of adjustment of arrear relief in dividend payment for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 recommended by the Railway Convention Committee, 1971.

The Budget Estimates for 1973-74, approved by this House, envisaged a surplus of Rs. 23.86 crores. The working results of the Railways during the year have, however, undergone a sea-change due to the confluence of three vital factors which have simultaneously affected their financial position. These factors are : the state of national economy, secondly the deterioration in staff discipline and thirdly the impact of Pay Commission's recommendations as accepted and liberalised by Government.

State of National Economy

Industrial production, which had recorded a significant rise in 1972, stagnated during 1973 due to a variety of factors like short supply of steel, coal and cement. Production was also adversely affected by extensive load shedding and power cuts due to deple-

tion of hydel reservoirs. Disturbed industrial relations in a number of industries and strikes in the Railways, also had an adverse effect. Consequently, the offering of traffic itself to the Railways was at a substantially lower level than what was anticipated. At the same time, Railways were called upon to transport, on top priority, from May to July last year, 2.4 million tonnes of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana to the drought affected areas. This was a record movement as only 1.64 million tonnes were moved by the Railways during the same period in 1972-73 and 1.4 million tonnes during the previous year. The concentrated pressure of foodgrains traffic in a short time span and the paramount need to rush supplies to the scarcity areas in Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and Assam imposed a severe strain on the railway system. The entire operation was undertaken on a fire-fighting basis so as to reach foodgrains to scarcity areas in time to stave off starvation. This traffic was moved at the cost of cancelling a number of passenger services and the sacrifice of a considerable amount of high-rated general goods traffic. It also involved an increased movement of empty wagons over long distances. Foodgrains, as the Hon'ble Members know, are carried by the Railways at a heavily subsidised rate. Therefore, the greater the number of wagons pressed into transportation of foodgrains, the larger is the loss to the Railways. The Railways met the national obligation but not without affecting their pocket.

Deterioration in Staff Discipline

So far as staff discipline is concerned, this has been a particularly bad year for the Indian Railways. From the very beginning we have been hit by go-slow, work-to-rule and work-to-designation agitations, mass absenteeism, wildcat strikes, tons, bandhs, squatting on track, etc. While the agitations unconnected with railway operation impeded our working, the effect of employee agitations has been particularly crippling. Among

such, agitation are the lightning strike of station masters and assistant station masters during April on Western Railway, the successive strikes and agitations by loco running staff in May, July-August and December which affected most of the Zonal Railways and the agitation by staff of Sholapur Division on the South Central Railway during August and September. The work-to-rule agitation by staff of Signal and Tele-communication Department during November and December 1973 also took its toll. Subsequently, an agitation by the Carriage & Wagon staff considerably affected transport operations. As a matter of fact, not a month has passed on the Railways this year during which train operations were not held up or hampered in one part or the other of the country by such agitations sponsored by certain unrecognised category-wise associations. Consequently, both the financial and operational targets have been upset. Earnings up to the end of December, 1973 fell short of expectations by Rs. 81.50 crores.

In the original Budget we had assumed that the Railways would be carrying 10 million tonnes of additional revenue earning freight traffic during the year over that carried during the last year. The actual traffic materialisation so far has fallen far short of this anticipation. There has been a drop of nearly 8 million tonnes in originating freight traffic up to the end of December as compared to the same period of last year. As compared to Budget projection, the originating freight traffic has been 15.30 million tonnes less. Although this shortfall has occurred in almost all important categories of traffic such as coal, raw materials for and finished products from steel plants, iron ore for export, cement, fertilizers, POL and other general goods, the movement of coal has been particularly sluggish.

It was anticipated in the Budget estimates that coal movement would reach 71 million tonnes. Actually only 61 million tonnes are expected to be moved, partly due to non-availability

of coal for loading at established rail heads and partly due to the staff not putting in their best efforts because of agitation approach. This shortage in movement of coal has affected the Railways in two ways: loss in earnings consequent on less movement and enforced cancellation of trains due to shortage of loco coal. The actual stocks in loco sheds, which are normally kept at a level of 10 days' consumption, fell at a number of places to hardly a day's consumption. Occasionally, the stock of coke and blendable coal with steel plants also came down to dangerously low levels.

To make matters worse, the average lead of traffic during the current year has also decreased by 2.4% over that of the last year. The losses in the quantum and lead of traffic are irretrievable as even at the turn of the year signs of return to normalcy are not visible.

Impact of Pay Commission's Recommendations

The implementation of the recommendations of Pay Commission, as modified by the Government, and the grant of three increase in dearness allowance during the year have substantially added to our expenditure; its impact is over Rs. 109 crores for a full year. We have taken vigorous measures to disburse pay and allowances at the enhanced rates so as large a number of staff as possible. It may, however, not be possible to disburse payments for the entire period. I may point out that implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations involves obtaining of options from a million and a half railway employees, re-fixation of their pay in the revised scales and drawal of pay bills for the net amount payable to them. Since these processes were to take some time, the Government took a deliberate decision to pay during the current year an *ad hoc* amount of Rs. 150 to each Class II and III employee and Rs. 100 to each Class IV employee who may not be paid his full arrears of pay and allowances

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before the close of the financial year. This *ad hoc* amount will, of course, be adjusted against the arrears due or otherwise. Out of the estimated liability of Rs. 94 crores during the current year, about Rs. 52 crores are expected to be disbursed to the employees during this year and the balance of Rs. 42 crores has been thrown forward and provided for in the next year's budget.

Against the background of unprecedented shortfall in performance, the Revised Estimates of Passenger Earnings have been placed at Rs. 370.60 crores or Rs. 8.61 crores less than the Budget Estimates. The earnings from other coaching traffic have also had to be reduced by Rs. 5.39 crores. The estimate of goods earnings has been kept at Rs. 709.50 crores which is Rs. 75.20 crores less than the Budget anticipation. We have also to carry out an adjustment of Rs. 4 crores in our earnings for an 'on account' payment to the Ministry of Defence. In the aggregate, gross traffic receipts are expected to be Rs. 93.20 crores less at Rs. 1170 crores against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1263.20 crores.

Due to the combination and conjunction of heavy additional expenditure and substantially short earnings, the year 1973-74 has been the worst year for railway finances for many decades. Recognising the gravity of the situation, we devised and imposed during the year 'exchequer control' on all spending units to regulate their cash disbursement against the budget allotment. In addition, various economy measures were intensified which have yielded appreciable results. Consequently, Revised Estimates of working expenses have been fixed at only Rs. 953 crores or Rs. 34.77 crores more than the original budget. Considering that the provision for disbursement of pay and allowances arising out of the Pay Commission's recommendations, as modified by Government, during the current year is Rs. 52 crores, an amount of nearly Rs. 17 crores has thus been absorbed in working expenses through various economy measures.

The appropriations to the Depreciation Reserve Fund of Rs. 115 crores and to the Pension Fund of Rs. 16 crores have been maintained as in the Original Budget Estimates. The dividend liability to General Revenues is expected, on latest calculations, to be Rs. 168.60 crores against the budget estimate of Rs. 172.61 crores.

In short, with a drop in earnings of Rs. 93.20 crores and an unavoidable increase in expenditure of Rs. 34.77 crores together with a reduction of Rs. 4.36 crores in miscellaneous transactions and the amount of dividend payable to General Revenues, the budget surplus of Rs. 23.86 crores has turned into a deficit of Rs. 99.75 crores. This amount is proposed to be covered by obtaining a loan from the General Revenues. A further loan of Rs. 22.65 crores will also have to be taken from the General Revenues to meet the requirements of Development Fund expenditure and interest liabilities on outstanding loans. The indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues, which was anticipated at Rs. 111.01 crores, would, in the circumstances, rise to Rs. 208.02 crores.

In pursuance of Government's decision in August, 1973 imposing an economy cut, our programme of Plan expenditure was curtailed to remain within the reduced allotment of funds during the current financial year. I had, in my statement in Parliament on 29th August, 1973 mentioned that the Railways would attempt to achieve during 1973-74 an economy of Rs. 20 crores under works and revenue expenditure. As the Government's economy directive was received only towards the end of August, 1973, Railways had by then entered into certain commitments which had to be discharged during the current year. Nonetheless, due to administrative restraints on spending and the introduction of 'exchequer control' to which I have referred earlier, it has been possible to achieve a saving of Rs. 30.5 crores i.e. about Rs. 13.5 crores in works expenditure and about Rs. 17 crores in revenue expenditure, against the

promised amount of Rs. 20 crores. The annual Plan outlay of Railways including Rs. 20 crores. The annual Plan outlay of Railways including M.T.P. would, now in the current year, be Rs. 324.19 crores against Rs. 337.54 crores provided for in the original budget. On this reduced amount, Rs. 166.80 crores would be on Capital account, Rs. 130.19 crores on renewal and replacement works charged to Depreciation Reserve Fund, Rs. 20 crores on works chargeable, to Development Fund and Rs. 7.20 crores on Open Line Works Revenue.

The Fourth Five Year Plan will come to an end within about a month. I may, therefore, pause at this stage and make a brief appraisal of the Plan. The Plan initially provided for 265 million tonnes of originating freight traffic at its end. The mid-term appraisal of January, 1971, however, taking note of less materialisation of traffic during the first two years of the Plan revised the original freight traffic target to 240 million tonnes. The downward trend in traffic from the second year of the Plan was mainly due to the disturbed law and order situation and industrial relations in the eastern part of the country. With some improvement in the situation from 1971-72, originating traffic during that year was 197.8 million tonnes rising to 201.3 million tonnes during 1972-73, the fourth year of the Plan. The current year, which is the last year of the Plan, however, has recorded a steep decline in originating traffic and, on present indications, the year might close with only 192 million tonnes which will be the lowest since 1963-64. I have already referred to the severe effect on performance during the current year of disturbed labour conditions, frequent strikes, go-slow and work-to-designation agitations by railwaymen, particularly loco running staff, which have occurred in almost every month of this year. In appraising the overall railway performance during the Plan period, however, the norm of originating tonnage is not a true index of the work done by the Railways. A fairer index would be the quantum of net tonne

kilometres which takes into account the distance over which the traffic is hauled. This indicator shows an increase of 9.11% during the first four years of the Plan. Similarly, in respect of passenger traffic, passenger kilometres are more indicative as a performance index and herein too the increase has been 24.86 per cent in the first four years. It is only in the current year, which is the last year of the Plan, that both the originating tonnage and lead have been at the lowest ebb. I hope that the worst is behind us and the railways will now make the maximum possible effort to come up to normal standards of efficiency and service.

The Fifth Five Year Plan of the Indian Railways, both in physical and in financial terms, has been finalised after prolonged discussions and in consultation with the Planning Commission and other Economic Ministries. It envisages an outlay of Rs. 2350 crores for a target of 300 million tonnes of originating freight traffic by the end of the Fifth Plan Period. This figure is about 50% more than the existing level of freight traffic handled by the Railways. In respect of passenger traffic, the Plan foresees an annual growth rate of 4 per cent in passenger kilometres for non-suburban traffic and 5 per cent for suburban traffic. Actually the growth rate in the suburban areas would vary from 3 per cent in Calcutta area to 6% in Bombay area. The Railways have, therefore, to gear themselves for this gigantic task. To meet this challenge some preparatory action has been initiated during the current year itself to increase line capacity and production of rolling stock.

For the first year of the Plan, we have been allotted an outlay of Rs. 368 crores including Metropolitan Transport Projects towards Plan investment to carry 217 million tonnes of originating freight traffic. The break-up of this amount is Rs. 227 crores under Capital, Rs. 115 crores under Depreciation Reserve Fund, Rs. 18.50 crores under Development Fund and Rs. 7.50 crores under Open Line Works

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Revenue. Although this amount is about Rs. 44 crores more than the amount expected to be spent during 1973-74, yet, in view of the appreciable increase in prices during the current year, it may prove inadequate for stepping up our Plan activity. However, within the available resources, we have drawn up of four programmes of rolling stock, line capacity etc., covering the need to augment our transport capacity and to undertake the development of economically potential areas.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Cuttack—Paradeep rail link has been completed and opened to traffic this year. 132 kilometres of the Guna-Maksi line have also been opened to traffic and work on the remaining portion is in progress. Dabra—Singhana rail link to serve the Khetri Copper Complex is nearing completion and the link is expected to be opened this year.

I had, in my last year's Budget speech, enumerated some important new lines and gauge conversion works which were then under examination and active consideration of Government and had obtained the permission of the House to undertake them by reappropriation of funds within the relevant grants on their approval by Government. I am happy to inform the House that earthwork is in progress on Wari—Chanaka link and Manmad to Purli Vajinath conversion. In respect of the Mangalore—Apta line, sanction has been accorded to the execution of earth work on the Apta—Dasgaon section. Traffic-cum-engineering surveys for the Delhi—Ahmedabad conversion have been completed and the reports are under examination. The engineering and traffic surveys for Barauni—Kathihar and New Bongaigaon—Gauhati conversions have also been completed.

As I mentioned last year, we have embarked upon a programme of restoration of dismantled lines so that the people who enjoyed the facility of rail

transport in the past and were deprived of it during the Second World War or on account of floods etc. have these facilities back again. Restoration of Dalmau—Daryapur, Gohana—Panipat, Saraigarh — Pratappgarh — Forbesganj, Haldibari—Jalpaiguri and Chittauri—Bagaha lines has been approved through Supplementary Demands obtained this year and are under construction. Their execution has been taken in hand already, I had also mentioned that the reopening of Howrah—Amta, Howrah—Sheakhala and Saharanpur—Shahdara Light Railways had been accepted in principle. After completion of preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Surveys for these lines, the construction of broad gauge lines in place of old narrow gauge lines has already been approved of by the House through Supplementary Demands obtained this year. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has also agreed to participate in the construction of the new Shahdara—Saharanpur railway line on 50 : 50 basis. A corporation will be formed to manage the new railway line and road transport in the area will also be brought under its control so that inter-modal cooperation and co-ordination is ensured. For the Howrah—Amta, Howrah—Sheakhala and Bargachia—Champadanga lines, we have suggested to the Government of West Bengal that a Corporation may be formed on similar lines as have been accepted by the Uttar Pradesh Government for Shahdara—Saharanpur railway line. Construction of these lines will be taken up on the finalisation of the requisite arrangements with the State Government of West Bengal.

While presenting the Budget for 1973-74, I had mentioned the need for a new approach for evaluating the proposals for the construction of new railway lines in backward areas. In furtherance of this approach, it is now proposed to take up the construction of the following new railway lines and gauge conversion projects in 1974-75.

- (1) Conversion of New Bongaigaon—Gauhati Section from metre gauge to broad gauge.

- (2) Construction of a new metre gauge line from Dharma-nagar to Kumarghat.
- (3) Construction of a new broad gauge line from Nadikude to Bibinagar.
- (4) Conversion of Guntur—Macherla line from metre gauge to broad gauge.
- (5) New broad gauge line from Rohtak to Bhiwani.
- (6) Provision of broad gauge links to Ramnagar and Kathgodam from Moradabad and Rampur.
- (7) Conversion of metre gauge section from Samastipur to Darbhanga to broad gauge.
- (8) Construction of a new metre gauge railway line from Jhanjarpur to Laukaha Bazar.
- (9) Construction of a new metre gauge line from Sakri to Hasanpur.
- (10) Construction of a new broad gauge line from Jakhapura to Banspani.

The North Eastern Council has been requested to bear the cost of construction of Dharmanagar Kumarghat line out of the funds which may be allotted to it for development of backward hill areas. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Haryana have agreed to bear the cost of land, to regulate road transport and to inflate the chargeable kilometrage for Nadikude-Bibinagar and Rohtak-Bhiwani rail links as well as for Guntur-Macherla gauge conversion project. I look forward to similar cooperation and financial participation from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar in respect of the projects falling within those States.

I have not been able to include new railway lines in other backward areas of the country on account of paucity of funds, during 1974-75. Surveys have, however, been taken up or are

proposed to be taken up in 1974-75 for a large number of new railway lines which have been proposed by the State Governments, Members of Parliament and other public bodies. I mention specifically the following :

1. Dhalli-Rajhara-Jagdalpur;
2. Bhavnagar-Tarapore;
3. Dasgaon-Mangalore;
4. Kumarghat-Agartala-Sabroom
5. Silchar-Jiribam;
6. Nangal Dam-Talwara;
7. Malda-Belurghat;
8. Miraj-Latur;
9. Muzaffarpur-Raxaul gauge conversion;
10. Dehri-on-Sone-Pipradih;
11. Deoghar-Dumka Rampur Hat;
12. Gaya-Rajgir.

I would like to take up the construction of these lines during the Fifth Plan, but this would depend upon the availability of resources. The present allocation during the Fifth Plan for construction of new railway lines is not sufficient for all these lines. Execution of these works will be considered by Government in the light of Survey reports and as and when we can augment our Plan funds.

Apart from these new lines, gauge conversions and surveys, a large number of other important works are also proposed to be undertaken on the Railways during the next year. Though all these works are contained in the summary of works circulated with the Budget documents, knowing the Hon'ble Members' interest in this subject, it would be in order to mention some of the important ones.

We are proposing during 1974-75 to remodel Mazagaon Yard and to provide additional facilities at Bombay V.T. to admit longer trains being hauled to and from this terminus as

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well as to introduce new train services. Likewise, traffic facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.69 crores are also proposed for provision at Madras Central Station. The terminal facilities in Hyderabad-Secunderabad area are proposed to be developed at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.69 lakhs. The rebuilding, at a cost of Rs. 2.64 crores, of a bridge on the Sabarmati River with provision for an additional B.G. track on Ahmedabad-Sabarmati Section will be commenced during the year. New Diesel Loco Sheds, estimated to cost Rs. 1.20 crores each are proposed to be set up at Jhansi and at Ludhiana. A new Concrete Sleeper Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.28 crores will be constructed at Allahabad. Tempo of progress in electrifying Delhi-Tundla section will be stepped up. Electrification of Madras-Vijayawada section will also be accelerated.

About 5000 quarters are built every year for the railway staff in different categories. The Fifth Five Year Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 40 crores on housing for railway employees. A provision of Rs. 7.96 crores for this purpose has been made in the Budget for 1974-75.

The Budget also provides for an expenditure of Rs. 17.24 crores on Medical services for the railway staff. Over 10,000 beds are maintained in 659 hospitals and Health Units where facilities for the most up-to-date treatment are available. Nearly 1.6 lakhs patients are treated in these Hospitals/Health units daily.

Though education is legitimately the responsibility of the State Government, the Railways are running over 750 railway schools to cater to the needs of the children at such places where other educational facilities are not available. Besides these major facilities, railwaymen have been provided 751 institutes and recreation centres, 22 holiday homes including two at Srinagar and Pahalgam, hostels at 14 centres where children of employees are given board and lodging at subsidised rates.

One important facet of railway working in which each rail passenger is interested is the provision of amenities at stations and in trains. It has been my endeavour that the Railways should present an image worthy of its being the premier public sector undertaking in the country. The expenditure on passenger and other users' amenities has been maintained at Rs. 4 crores per annum during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Basic amenities like waiting halls, benches, lights, drinking water, latrines, surfaced platforms, shady trees, etc., have already been provided at all stations. Nearly 900 water coolers have been provided in the First Class corridor coaches and third class sleeper coaches. A special programme of improving the cleanliness and appearance of important stations is progressing satisfactorily. Varanasi station—one of the important centres of pilgrimage—is being given a face lift at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.65 crore. Some of the other important stations on which work is in progress are—Bombay V.T., Bombay Central, Nagpur, New Delhi and Delhi, Kanpur, Aligarh, Rae Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Gauhati, Madras Central, Bhopal, Bangalore City, Hyderabad, Purnea Darbhanga and Patna. Action is also being initiated for providing additional terminal facilities at Howrah.

From time to time I have received a number of requests from Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, Public Bodies, etc. for construction of new railway lines in backward areas. Experience has shown that generation of traffic for such areas follows the development of transport infrastructure facilities. I have, therefore, advocated the need for a conceptual change in the application of orthodox financial criteria to the construction of new lines in under-developed areas. Discussions on these lines have also been held with my colleague, the Planning Minister, for allocation of additional resources for this purpose outside the Railway Plan. Due, however, to the overall limitation of funds, it has not been possible to include, during 1974-75, a larger number of such projects,

but I am alive to their necessity and I shall be further pursuing the matter with the Planning Commission.

4125 broad gauge and 2125 metre gauge conventional coaches were assessed as required during the Fourth Plan. The outturn during the first four years has been 2942 broad gauge and 1969 metre gauge coaches. The remaining requirements are expected to be almost fully fulfilled by the output during the current year. During 1974-75, 1157 coaches are planned as new acquisitions in addition to 112 electric multiple unit stock for use on suburban sections. The present generated capacity in the private and public sectors as well as on railways, is, by and large, adequate to meet the coaching stock requirements.

The Railways' requirement of wagons is met largely by wagon builders in the private sector and partly by the Railway Workshops at Amritsar, Golden Rock and Samaatipur. Against about 10,900 wagons manufactured during 1972-73—about 9,000 by trade and about 1,900 by railway workshops—this year's production is expected to reach about 13,000 wagons—about 11,000 from trade and about 2,000 from railway workshops. During next year, while the production in railway workshops will be maintained at the current year's level, the output from trade is expected to rise to 12,000 wagons. With these additions to our wagon fleet, there should be no difficulty in lifting the projected tonnage of freight cargo at a reasonable level of operating efficiency. Wagon requirements during the Fifth Plan period have been assessed at about 1 lakh approximately and the bulk of them will be obtained from the trade. Wagon production in the private sector reached at one stage a level of 27,000 in a year, but fell to about 9,000 largely due to disturbed labour conditions in the eastern part of the country where most of the industry is located. Presently, orders for 38,000 wagons are outstanding on wagon manufacturing firms and further orders for 12,000 wagons are

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intended to be placed thereon during 1974-75. I would like to assure the wagon building industry that lack of orders will not stand in the way of their increased production. I also hope that given normalcy in working conditions, the industry will be able to reach its earlier high production level. On this reckoning, I anticipate that the number of wagons available to the Railways will be enough to meet the transport needs.

The Hon'ble Members are aware of the frequent interruptions to power supply, load shedding etc., which we have had to contend with, particularly during the last 18 months or so. These interruptions have adversely affected train operations as well as the production, overhaul and maintenance of our locomotives, wagons and coaches. In order to ensure uninterrupted supply of power, stand-by generating sets are being obtained for installation at certain repair Workshops and production Units.

In the context of the prevailing Oil crisis, the pace of electrification of trunk routes is being accelerated to energise 1,800 route kilometres by the end of the Fifth Plan period. To guard against interruption in power supply, we are considering setting up our own generation stations linked with the grid systems of the States.

I had approached the House in December last and obtained their approval through a Supplementary Grant for taking up the surveys and site studies on the Central and Eastern Railways. I am glad to inform the House that these studies are making good progress. As and when these projects take feasible shape, steps will be taken, in consultation with the Planning Commission, to instal captive thermal power houses in the Fifth Plan. As electric power shortage is not likely to be entirely overcome in the near future, Railways will probably have to set up their own power houses in the Sixth Plan period also.

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Changes in the mode of traction from steam to diesel and electric have been made during the last two decades to modernise rail-transport technology as well as to meet the increasing traffic demand. A decision was also taken in 1971 to discontinue the manufacture of steam locomotives at Chittaranjan. The Railways' annual consumption of High Speed Diesel oil is about 0.58 million tonnes as against the total consumption of about 6 million tonnes in the country, i.e. only about 10 per cent. Diesel oil consumption by the Railways is estimated to rise to 0.8 million tonnes at the end of the Fifth Plan on the basis of the present programme of dieselisation. The main consumer of HSD oil is, however, road transport, which uses nearly 80% of the total annual consumption. In comparison with road transport, Railways are a more efficient user of diesel oil as their performance per unit of diesel oil consumed is six times better in terms of tonne kilometres than that of road transport.

We are today faced with the problem of a steep increase in the price of diesel oil as well as possibly reduced availability. Oil crisis will also generate increased demand for rail transport if HSD oil supplies to road transport are restricted. In this context, our plans for electrification of trunk routes will be stepped up to about 1,800 kms. during the Fifth Plan rising to 3,000 route kms. in the Sixth Plan and reaching 4,000 route kms. during the Seventh Plan. Preliminary studies have indicated that in an overall assessment it would not be economically prudent to revert to steam traction as it would require much higher investments on line capacity works and maintenance facilities etc. to compensate for the lower hauling power of steam locomotives in comparison with diesel or electric locomotives. The Ministry of Railways have, therefore, urged that for these reasons and in view of their important role in providing transport infra structure, their demand for HSD oil should not be

reduced. Pending further developments at the national level, production of diesel locomotives and on line plans for dieselisation have not been altered.

While the oil crisis affects many sectors of the economy, its impact on Railways is two-fold. First, it has resulted in increased demand for coal, which is expected to reach a production level of 90 to 95 million tonnes in 1974-75 against about 79 million tonnes during the current year. Transport capacity to match this substantial increase in the originating traffic of coal will require detailed planning of linkages and necessitate the optimum utilisation of existing assets as well as setting up of additional facilities. In co-ordination with the Department of Mines, we are taking requisite steps to meet the challenge. Secondly, it has re-activated interest in steam traction as a possible alternative to dieselisation. A quick economic study has thrown up the conclusion that while it is not advisable to re-start the production of steam locomotives, the service life of the existing steam fleet could be prolonged by improved maintenance and rehabilitation. Accordingly, it has been decided not to condemn and abandon old steam locomotives for the present.

In pursuance of the Government policy to develop the weaker sections of the society, I am taking personal interest to ensure that the representation of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes in railway service is actually in accordance with the Government orders issued from time to time. Last year, the scope of reservation for these communities was extended to cover promotions made on the basis of seniority-cum-suitability to posts where in the element of direct recruitment was not more than 50%. With a view improving the promotion prospects of the railway employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as other minorities, a special cell headed by Senior Officers has been set up in the Railway Board. The Personnel Department of each Zonal Railway has also been strengthened by the addition of a Senior

Personnel Officer with adequate staff for this important work. With the same objective, a branch office of the Railway Service Commission, Calcutta, has been opened at Ranchi—the heart of the Adivasi belt—to help attract suitable Scheduled tribe candidates to railway service.

Till 1972-73, recruitment to Class III posts in railway service was arranged by four Railway Service Commission Offices located at Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad and Madras. A policy decision has been taken that to throw open equal opportunities for employment to youngmen living in remote and backward areas, recruitment should be decentralised. To achieve this objective, the jurisdiction of a Railway Service Commission should be preferably co-extensive with the territory of a Zonal Railway. In pursuance of this policy, a new Railway Service Commission Office was set up during 1973-74 at Muzaffarpur to facilitate recruitment from the under-developed areas of that region. To rationalise and expedite recruitment, another Railway Service Commission is proposed to be set up during 1974-75 at Secunderabad.

The Railway Protection Force is maintained for the proper protection and security of Railway property and of property entrusted to the Railways' care for carriage. Considering the increasingly onerous responsibilities devolving on the Force, I am anxious that the morale of its personnel is maintained at a high level so that it becomes an increasingly effective instrument in the prevention and detection of crime on the Railways.

At the annual function of the Railway Protection Force held on 1st July, 1973, I had announced that steps would be taken to substantially improve the promotion prospects of members of R.P.F. I had also stated that the scale and quality of R.P.F. uniforms would be improved.

I am happy to say that the grade-wise distribution of posts in the R.P.F. has since been thoroughly overhauled so that much better avenues of promotion will now be available to R.P.F. personnel.

Moreover, our intention is to progressively reduce the number of deputationists with the R. P. F. so that our dependence on outside officers becomes minimal and further channels of promotion become available to R.P.F. personnel.

Steps have also been taken to effect a substantial improvement in the scale and quality of uniforms issued to R.P.F. personnel: I am also anxious that in their conditions of service, the R.P.F. should not, on the whole, lag behind other central security organisations. As far as pay scales are concerned the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have since been received and these are under examination of my Ministry *vis-a-vis* the pay scales suggested for other Central security organisations, such as the Central Industrial Security Force, Secretariat Security Organisation, Central Reserve Police, etc. It is my desire that the service conditions and prospects of the Railway Protection Force should be broadly comparable with other similar central organisations.

I have already referred in the earlier part of my speech to the three major strikes during 1973 by the loco running staff—first in May second in July-August and the third in November-December. I have time and again stated on the floor of the House that whatever promises and assurances were made to them when they called off their strike in August, 1973 have been fulfilled both in letter and in spirit. Lately, after considerable effort, an agreement has been reached between the representatives of locomen and the official side on the Qureshi Committee for working out the mode and manner of implementation of the 10-hour rule. Crash plans and programmes are being formulated by the Zonal Railways for fulfilling this commitment. I would, however, like to point out the magnitude of the problem inasmuch as that about 20,000 additional staff have to be recruited and trained and a programme of capital expenditure entailing an outlay of about Rs. 38 crores involving laying of additional loop-lines, rest rooms for drivers and crew-vans has to be worked out. Instructions have been

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issued to the Zonal Railways to plan for these works. The House will doubtless agree with me that the undertaking of this large scale programme of recruitment, training and construction will necessarily take time and cannot be completed within a period of 30 or 90 days. I, therefore, urge the loco running staff to recognise the realities of the situation and not to indulge in threats of further agitations or to embark on fresh strikes which only harm the community at large. For each rupee that the Railways lose in goods earnings, the Nation loses 10-times over or more. As the Railways are bulk commodity carriers, any interruption in transport activity severely affects production of manufacturing units like steel plants, fertiliser and cement factories, etc.

I must pay a word of tribute to the Railway Units of Territorial Army who have worked hard during the difficult days I would like to inform the House that these Units are composed of Railwaymen in uniform subject to Army discipline. Whenever a state of emergency has affected railway operations, these Units have done admirable work to keep the Nation's lifeline going. These Units operated train services in the border areas during the last Indo-Pak conflict. They also assisted in the evacuation and subsequent return of millions of refugees from Bangladesh. Their services were fully recognised by the Government as well as by the House. During the anxious period of strikes and agitations, the Territorial Army has rendered praiseworthy assistance in maintaining the movement of essential commodities and of critical materials to Steel Plants, Production Units, Power Houses, etc. In recognition of their valuable service, Government have decided to double the number of Railway Units immediately. I feel that later on their cadres could be further strengthened with advantage. We also intend to give some additional incentives to them to make the Wing more attractive.

The usual travel concessions to students, athletes, teachers and farmers, etc. have been continued during the current year. Free transport of relief goods in-

tended for free distribution amongst the calamity stricken areas, such as, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Rajasthan, was liberally allowed. From May, 1973, the running of special trains for educational tours of students has been permitted as a regular measure on liberal terms which, *inter alia*, allow for 50 per cent concession in third class fares, free kitchen car and free travel for cooks travelling on such trains. This special measure has been found popular with the youth as it affords them an opportunity not only to have a full view of the cultural and economic unity of the country but also see for themselves the making of modern India.

In the course of debate on last year's budget I had promised to allot book-stall contracts on stations to co-operative societies of educated unemployed youngmen. Institutions were accordingly issued to the Railways to allot book-stall contracts to registered co-operative societies of educated unemployed youngmen at stations at which no book-stalls exist at present but where book stalls may be considered necessary and new stations which may be opened in the future.

The scheme has so far met with only limited success. Measures are, however, in hand to get over the teething troubles and to popularise the scheme.

Railways have been directed to call for applications in the case of all catering and vending contracts in which the contractors have completed two terms, that is, six years for all station vending and refreshment room contracts and ten years for restaurant and dining car contracts. This is aimed at the discouragement of growth of vested interests under the old procedure. This arrangement would also enable us to locate parties with greater capability and enthusiasm for rendering more satisfactory service to the travelling public.

Till the enactment of Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Act, 1973 towards the end of last year, the upper limit for the payment of compensation in the case of death or total disablement of a passengers involved in a railway

accident was Rs. 20 thousand. The amount payable as compensation was also related to the income of the passenger at the time of the accident. It was felt in the context of increased cost of living and the limits applicable in the case of air-crash victims that the ceiling was rather low and that the payments were considerably delayed due to the time required for determining the earning capacity of the passenger. The Indian Railways' Act was, therefore, amended and the upper limit for payment of compensation to a passenger in the case of death or total disablement caused in a railway accident was raised to Rs. 50 thousand. The Act also introduced a system of uniform payment of compensation in the case of death or total disablement without relating the amount to the income of the affected passenger thus providing a substantial benefit to the low-income passengers. The compensation now payable will be related to the type of injury suffered by a passenger and not the earning capacity at the time of the accident. The schedule of payments for injuries has also been revised to expedite disbursement of due compensation. An extra charge ranging from only 5 paise per ticket for a third class passenger to Re. 1 per ticket for the air-conditioned first class passenger has been levied from 1-1-74 to cover, amongst other items, the extra anticipated liability.

Till recently payments towards claims from passengers involved in railway accidents were treated as a part of working expenses. From 1-4-1974, however, a special Fund titled "Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities Fund" is being created to cover, in main, the liability to passengers involved in railway accidents. This Fund will also be used to finance expenditure on safety works, such as track circuiting or axle counters, automatic warning system, vigilance control device, lifting barriers at level crossings, interlocking of level crossing with signals, scotch light of reflecting material on sighting or warning boards etc. The Fund will also meet expenditure on passenger amenities, such as train indicators, rest shelters for licensed porters etc. It will

be fed with an appropriation of the receipts from surcharge on passenger tickets. As the Fund would be operated only from 1-4-74, the receipts on account of the levied surcharge and the expenditure towards payment of claims of passengers involved in railway accidents after 1-1-1974 will be accounted for under "Deposits—Miscellaneous" and the balance at the close of 1973-74 will be transferred to the new Fund as proforma opening balance. The booklet titled "Demands for Grants" for 1974-75 therefore has now two additional Demands for Grants numbering 21 and 22, giving the details of the appropriation to and withdrawal from the Fund. The Explanatory Memorandum for 1974-75 also has a statement in respect of the transactions under this Fund.

In my speech last year, I had indicated that the Government was thinking of organising a separate unit for consultancy on the Railways so that the Indian Railways could offer a whole gamut of consultancy services to their clients, particularly to the foreign railways and world lending agencies, in all fields of disciplines including management, computerisation, transport operations, project evaluation after detailed field surveys as also execution of "turn-key" projects.

The Government has since approved the setting up of this consultancy units as an autonomous company under the administrative control of the Railway Board. The company shall start functioning in the near future. I am confident that with the know-how and the expertise that the Indian Railways have developed over the years in all facets of railway activities, their consultancy unit will be able to attract world-wide clientele.

The Railway Convention Committee, 1971, presented its final report in April, 1973 which was accepted by the House. The total relief in dividend payment to General Revenues which the Railways have obtained as a result of their recommendations covering the Fourth Plan as a whole was about Rs. 107 crores. I

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once again express my appreciation to Members of the Convention Committee on their having made a detailed study of certain important aspects of railway working like accounting matters, suburban services, metropolitan projects, commercial and allied matters and requirements of availability of wagons. Their recommendations are being pursued energetically and action taken thereon is being reported through the Railway Convention Committee, 1973. Pending examination in depth of the matters remitted to this Committee, which was constituted in May, 1973, an interim report has been presented by them and the recommendations contained therein have been included in the Budget for 1974-75. The various reliefs given by the earlier Committee have been extended by the present Committee to the Budget year 1974-75 wherein their effect is about Rs. 23.82 crores.

The total foreign exchange requirement of the Railways for the Fifth Five Year Plan is estimated at about Rs. 330 crores. This requirement covers import of essential raw materials and components for manufacture of rolling stock and of other equipment for improvement and modernisation of the Railway system.

Over the years, the largest sources of foreign exchange for the development programme of Indian Railway has been loans and credits from the World Bank and its affiliate, the International Development Association. In December, 1973, the IDA have given another credit of 80 million dollars (equivalent to Rs. 60 crores) which will finance the major portion of imports during the fifteen months period from January, 1974 to March, 1975. Provision has been made in the Third Czech Credit Agreement signed on 5th December, 1973 for the equipment and facilities required for the setting up of a Wheel and Axle Plant in the Railway sector as also for the import, if necessary, of heavy duty electric locomotives.

I am also glad to inform the House that in the Agreement on further development of Economic and Trade Co-

operation signed on 29th November, 1973, the Govt. of U.S.S.R. have agreed to extend credit for the construction of the Calcutta Underground Railway Project.

Hon'ble Members are fully aware of the key role a railwayman plays in the economic life of the community. This position places a very special responsibility on the shoulders of all categories of railway-men. I must place on record my warm appreciation of the loyal service being rendered by most of them to the community. I have also a word of commendation for the valuable services rendered by the officers and other supervisory staff and the railway personnel embodied in the Territorial Army, under conditions of considerable stress and strain and even occasional personal risk.

It is, however, a matter of great regret and concern to me that lately a small number of railwaymen have organised themselves into pressure groups among staff essential for maintenance and operation of the railways, and these groups have intermittently sought to paralyse railway working in sensitive areas and off and on held the community to ransom. The agitations by certain categories of railwaymen are politically motivated and divorced as they are from normal trade union activities they are not even in the interests of the working class. We have been passing through very difficult times. The difficulties, by and large, are the by-products of our endeavour to build our economy along modern lines, to provide the wherewithal for social transformation, to banish poverty from the face of our fair land and to ensure a happier and richer life for the millions who toil and produce the goods and services required by the nation. The railways are responsible for providing logistic support for our development programme—from hauling coal for production of energy, transporting raw materials to and finished materials from plant and industry, to move foodgrains to scarcity affected areas and to provide mobility for people to travel across our large country. Railways can fulfil this

crucial task only by improving their productivity and raising the standard of their efficiency. Better industrial relations and more enlightened management are essential for this purpose. During last year, as I mentioned earlier, industrial relations on the Railways were greatly disturbed, which caused not only a heavy loss in earnings to the railways but also to the overall national economy. This is a serious matter which requires our urgent attention. I am definitely of the view that Trade Unionism is the very corner stone of any democratic system. Democracy and Trade Unions have to go hand in hand. Wherever democracy is suppressed, trade unions have withered and wherever trade unions conducted themselves irresponsibly or recklessly, democracy was imperilled. The need for development of healthy trade unionism is, therefore, imperative. I am not one to suggest that workers of political parties should not enter trade union activity. But at the same time the leaders of political parties have a responsibility to ensure that the trade unions are not exploited merely for earning cheap popularity. Political parties of various affiliations have the responsibility to see that trade unions take an integrated view of the national economy and do not function in isolation. I concede that in a democratic community organised labour has an undeniable right to go on strike to safeguard their rights and interests. But it must also be recognised at the same time that workers owe some obligation to the community and a strike should be the last weapon in their armoury—not to be resorted to on flimsy and frivolous grounds but only when all other avenues of settlement through negotiations and arbitration have completely failed. It is, in my view, obligatory on the part of both unions and the administration to explore all avenues of settlement for which adequate apparatus exists at various level in the Railway Administration, including the right to automatic arbitration on the failure of negotiations. Illegal wild-cat strikes and obstructive tactics adopted by some irresponsible railway cadres have caused social inconvenience and econo-

mic loss and have now come to arouse public resentment. While I must record my appreciation of those staff who continued working in the face of various forms of provocation, I would urge upon responsible leaders of different Trade Unions to help in creating a situation in which reckless indulgence in strikes is put an end to, as this will be in the interest of the workers themselves apart from being in the larger national interest.

On my directions the matter of labour relations was examined in depth by the Railway Board in consultation with the General Managers of the Zonal Railways and certain broad decisions were arrived at. I would like to inform the Hon'ble Members that the principle of 'No work no pay' will be enforced apart from other disciplinary action which may be taken as necessary against the staff when they go on illegal strikes. It has also been decided to recognise the services of loyal workers by grant of extensions, rewards, advance increments for outstanding service and favourable consideration within administrative rules for appointment of children and dependents of loyal workers. We shall also devise means for affording effective protection to loyal workers and their families from violence or intimidation. From the agitations during 1973 it is clearly evident that these have been sponsored by category-wise unions who have been pressing for recognition and negotiating facilities to be extended to them. There are 700 categories of railwaymen, and Hon'ble Members will appreciate that it is not possible for any organisation to negotiate at all levels with the representatives of such a large number of categories. The grant of such facilities would cause a fragmentation of recognised trade unions activity and concessions to one category would create an imbalance and generate demands from other categories. I therefore, took an unorthodox step and convened a meeting on 4th February, 1974, which was attended by some of my colleagues and office bearers of two recognised Federations on Railways as also representatives of four central

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Trade Union Organisations apart from some Hon'ble Members of Parliament taking interest in labour relations. At this meeting the whole matter of labour relations was informally discussed and a general consensus emerged that in order to have purposeful negotiations and settlements between labour and administration there should be only one union which should be broad-based and popular enough to represent all crafts and categories of railway workers. To achieve this objective, if the principle of secret ballot has to be adopted, I think it should be favoured. It will be my endeavour to give this concept a practical shape in consultation with the two Railway Labour Federations, the Ministry of Labour and other concerned people.

I recognise that enlightened management is essential for happy industrial relations and increased productivity. A rigid bureaucratic approach in the handling of industrial relations is now an anachronism. It is, therefore, the objective of all railway executives to see that management responsibilities are discharged with an enlightened outlook. Without such an approach, no management, however adequately invested with authority, can get the best out of the large number of staff working thereunder. It is my firm conviction and unflinching objective that the Railways must set an example in this direction.

I shall now turn to the Budget Estimates for the next year. The accumulated and undischarged liabilities of the 4th Plan, pertaining mostly to 1973-74, will throw a long dark shadow on the financial prospects of the Railways not only in 1974-75, which is the first year of the 5th Plan, but also in the next two years. Arising out of poor financial performance in the current year, we have to provide Rs. 44.76 crores in the Budget Estimates for the next year towards repayment of indebtedness, including interest charges to the General Revenues. In addition, we also have to carry Rs. 42 crores which is a throw-forward liability of Pay Commission's recommendations and the increases in dearness allowance. The year 1974-75

will, therefore, have to bear the dead weight of these heavy burdens in addition to concurrent expenses.

We have estimated our gross traffic receipts at the existing level of fare and freight rates, to be Rs. 1290.77 crores based on the hopeful assumption that the Railways will carry 25 million tonnes of additional originating traffic over that expected during the current year. This assumption may be questioned on the ground that the course of events during 1973-74 does not justify this optimistic forecast. I am, however, not despondent but look forward to the new year with hope and confidence. Goods earnings have been assessed at Rs. 811.60 crores against the revised estimates of Rs. 709.56 crores. As passenger traffic has not shown the customary regular upward trend during 1973-74, the earnings therefrom have been kept at about the same level as the budget estimates for 1973-74. Other coaching earnings have been raised from Rs. 56.94 crores during 1973-74 to Rs. 66.58 crores.

Our working expenses have been placed at Rs. 1148.37 crores which include Rs. 99 crores for payment of increase in wages and allowances arising out of Pay Commission's recommendations together with additional dearness allowance. There is also a provision for additional expenditure (Rs. 29.29 crores) for carrying out repairs to railway assets including permanent-way, rolling stock, equipment, etc. The estimates also provide for an increase in the fuel bill of the Railway consequent on the haulage of the projected additional traffic of 25 million tonnes as well as for the higher cost of fuel (Rs. 40.78 crores). We have also provided for an appropriation of Rs. 115 crores to Depreciation Reserve Fund and Rs. 16 crores to Pension Fund. The rate of contribution to Depreciation Reserve Fund during the budget year has been maintained at the same level as that during 1973-74, on the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1973 accepted by the Parliament. The Accident Compensation, Safety & Passenger Amenities

Fund created from 1-4-1974 will be credited with the entire proceeds estimated at Rs. 8 crores on account of the surcharge on passenger traffic levied under the Indian Railways Amendment Act, 1973.

Taking all these and other relevant items into account, our revenue will fall short of our expenses by Rs. 7.5 crores. But for the throwforward liability from last year of Rs. 42 crores on account of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, revenue receipts would have exceeded the expenses including appropriations to Depreciation Reserve Fund and to Pension Fund, by Rs. 34.5 crores.

From these forecasts it will be seen that the Railways will not be able to meet the dividend liability, the requirement of debt-service charges and the expenditure on works debitable to Development Fund. Aggregate liability on this account amounts to Rs. 252.43 crores.

Hon'ble Members, will, therefore, agree with me that bearing in mind the vital role of Railways in the economic infra-structure of the country, it is essential to restore their financial health. I have, therefore, most reluctantly come to the conclusion that an adjustment in the level of fares and freights is inescapable.

Budget Proposals

Hon'ble Members will agree with me on the imperative and unavoidable need to make a major effort to raise resources. The Budget proposals to adjust freight rates and passenger fares have been made after very careful consideration and at the outset I may assure the House that the increases proposed by me are the minimum necessary in the present circumstances. I shall deal first with goods traffic. The cost of inputs, particularly wage bill, which constitutes 60% of the total working expenses and fuel which accounts for nearly 20% as also the cost of other materials and stores, have risen to such levels recently as to upset fundamentally the value of

constituents in our freight rates and fares. Further, cost studies which generally form the basis for freight structure show that the gap between costs and income particularly in respect of major commodities moving in bulk, which form nearly 75 per cent of our cargo, is becoming wider and wider. While on one hand our average lead for haulage of goods has been growing longer over the years, the distance for the break-even point has fallen steeply during the current year. The taper in the telescopic rates i.e. per tonne per kilometre charge decreases or tapers off with the increasing distances and this taper has become very much more acute than the cost taper. For example, transport of iron ore which was unremunerative only beyond a distance of 1300 kms. on the B. G. has become totally unremunerative at present with the increasing costs of operation. Similarly, transport of coal was remunerative up to a distance of 1100 kms. The existing freight rate on this commodity will not cover the cost of haulage at any distance in 1973-74. The loss in the transport of low-rated freight traffic according to the latest assessment will rise to Rs. 115.40 crores in 1973-74. A comprehensive review of our existing schedule of freight rates is thus called for. The constituent elements of cost having thus undergone a radical change, the taper in the telescopic class rates has become more marked thereby accentuating the excess of costs over receipt at longer leads. To remedy this trend it has become necessary not only to effect a suitable escalation in the freight rates but also to adjust the taper for rates applicable for longer hauls. It is, therefore, proposed to revise the freight structure without disturbing the inter-se classification of goods. As at present, the rates for any commodity will be derived from a basic scale. The range of the increases in the revised structure compared to existing levels of freight will be from about 5% at a lead of 40 kms. to approximately 11 per cent at a distance of 3000 kms.

Coal is at present treated as an exception in that it is outside the scope

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of the standard freight structure, with the result that, at the current concessional rate, Railways would suffer a loss of approximately Rs. 37.67 crores in carrying coal during 1974-75. Hon'ble Members will appreciate that the weak railway finances can ill-afford to bear a burden of this magnitude. It is now proposed to bring the freight rate for coal in alignment with the current cost by fitting it at class 37.5 in the standard freight structure. This would enable the Railways to neutralise the loss in the transport of coal. The increase in the incidence of freight on the price of coal will be only about 5 to 6 per cent for an average consumer at a lead of 760 kms. For shorter distances, the impact will be even less.

The details of the changes in freight rates are explained in the Memorandum. It is estimated that the proposed changes in the general tariff and the application of appropriate standard schedule to coal will bring an additional revenue per annum of Rs. 39.33 crores in respect of coal and Rs. 44.89 crores in respect of other commodities.

Foodgrains, including pulses, are also carried at non-standard and concessional rates which do not meet even our out-of-pocket expenses. I have already referred to the commendable performance of the Railways in carrying foodgrains on an emergency basis to scarcity-hit areas, which not only affected the rhythm and pattern of their transport operations but also implied financial disadvantage. The Railways lost nearly Rs. 26 crores in 1972-73 in this stream of traffic. The size of this loss is likely to go up to Rs. 47.49 crores in 1974-75 with increased cost of operation. In normal circumstances I would have come to the House with a suggestion to relieve the Railways of this heavy social burden. But, in view of the prevailing high prices and the hardships gallantly borne by the common man, I do not propose to make any change in the current rates of freight on foodgrains, so that there is no effect, direct or indirect, on the family budget of the masses.

Transshipment charges which were last revised in 1970 also required to be modified in view of the increasing costs at transshipment points. The present rates of charges which vary from 10 paise to 20 paise per quintal depending upon the nature of the commodity, will be increased from a minimum of 25 paise to a maximum of 50 paise per quintal. The transshipment charges for coal will likewise be raised from 60 paise per tonne to Rs. 1.50 per tonne. The new rates are expected to yield an extra revenue of Rs. 4 crores per annum.

As regards Parcels and luggage, at present a supplementary charge of 5% is being levied. It is proposed to increase the supplementary charge from 5 per cent to 15 per cent, except in the case of transport of fruits, vegetables and milk which will be exempted altogether from the levy of the proposed additional supplementary charge. The revision is expected to get the railways an additional revenue of Rs. 55 crores per annum.

In the wake of oil crisis, demand on rail transport is bound to increase and it is, therefore, in the overall interest of our national economy to allot a larger share of available rail transport facilities to the movement of goods and those commodities which constitute essential raw materials for agriculture and industry. With this end in view, the growth of passenger traffic needs to be discouraged and also short distance traffic which can be best served by road transport needs to give way to long distance passengers. The House, I am sure will agree that the situation calls for an increase in fares on a rational basis so as to give passenger traffic a lower priority within the transport capability of the Railways and also with a view to contribute simultaneously to the reduction in our revenue deficits.

In respect of travel by Air-conditioned Chair car and First Class, I propose an increase, inclusive of the surcharge recently imposed, ranging from a minimum of Rs. 2 to a maximum of Rs. 16 per ticket. As regards Air-conditioned

First Class fares, I had already indicated my intention in my last Budget Speech that the fares would be brought closer to the corresponding air fares and accordingly I propose an increase per ticket ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 160 depending upon the distance. Similar increases are proposed in the case of travel by the two Rajdhani Expresses for the air conditioned First Class; the existing fare of Rs. 379 per ticket between New Delhi and Howrah will be increased to Rs. 520. Similarly, in case of travel between New Delhi and Bombay Central, the fare will be revised from Rs. 349 to Rs. 465 per ticket. As regards A.C. Chair car available by these trains, suitable revision will be made, the increases being somewhat higher than the corresponding increases in the Chair car fares by the Delux trains. The additional revenue from increased fares of upper classes is expected to be Rs. 4.44 crores in a year.

Mail and Express trains are primarily intended to carry long distance passengers on trunk routes. At present, contrary to this expectation, overcrowding in Third Class compartments on these trains is mostly caused by short distance passengers and this is partly attributable to the fares up to 50 Kms. being very low, the minimum fare being as little as 25 paise. In order to alleviate this heavy overcrowding and inconvenience to long distance passengers, it is proposed to revise the very low fares by these trains upto 50 kms. raising the minimum fare from 25 paise to 50 paise travel by Mail and Express trains. From 50 kms. onwards the increase in fares per ticket will be 50 paise and will gradually increase with the distance travelled, the maximum increase per ticket being Rs. 8 for distances beyond 3000 kms. The estimated additional yield will be Rs. 18.06 crores per annum.

Coming to Third Class ordinary passengers, I am proposing comparatively a very modest increase of only 5 paise up to a distance of 25 kms. and 10 paise between 26 and 49 kms; the increase will then range from 25 paise per ticket to a maximum of Re. 1 per

ticket depending upon the distance. In other words, for no distance the new fare will be more than Re. 1 per ticket over the existing fares. The extra collection from Third Class ordinary passengers will be Rs. 16.48 crores.

Petty vendors, office and industrial workers, who as part of their daily life, have to commute regularly to and from their place of work, generally purchase season tickets to avail themselves of highly concessional fares. I propose to exempt these commuters who belong to an inelastic income group from any increase in this item of their cost of living. Nearly 72 per cent of the passengers travelling in the suburban sections of metropolitan areas, that is about 990 millions in a year, would derive benefit in that for their daily journeys by rail they will continue to pay fares at the existing level only.

Reservation charges are being increased from the present 50 paise to Re. 1 in the case of A.C. Chair car, from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in the case of First Class and from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 in the case of Air-conditioned class. I do not propose to make any increase in respect of reservation charges for Third Class travel. It is, however, proposed to revise the existing sleeper charges for Third Class travel in three-tier coaches from Rs. 4 for the first night to Rs. 5 for the first night and for every subsequent night from Re. 1 to Rs. 3. Similarly, for travel in two-tier, the charges will be increased from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per night. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the existing charges have remained unchanged for some years and it will be our endeavour to continue to enlarge and improve this service further. It is also proposed to increase the cost of the platform ticket from 25 paise to 50 paise per ticket with a view to curb flocking of visitors to station platforms. The proposals in regard to these miscellaneous charges are expected to fetch an additional sum of Rs. 3.68 crores per annum.

A memorandum is being circulated to the Hon'ble Members giving details

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about the proposals both in respect of freight rates and passenger fares.

All these measures which will be effective from 1-4-1974 will bring in a total additional revenue of Rs. 136.38 crores during 1974-75. This will leave an uncovered gap of Rs. 52.79 crores in the payment of dividend to the General Revenues.

We are living through difficult times and the challenges arising out of the economic stresses, inflation, and oil crisis, etc., require the best effort from all of us. Indiscipline has no place in such a situation and must be replaced by hard work. Any institution is as good as its men, and this is particularly true in the case of Railways, which is the least officered amongst public and private undertakings. This casts a heavy responsibility on railway workers, particularly as in the context of high prices of oil our economy is going to be more dependent on rail transport than hitherto. I appeal to all sections of railwaymen to rise to the occasion, sink their differences and render a good account of themselves in service of the Nation. I sincerely hope that my appeal will not go in vain. I have done Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : In order to keep strictly within the time, the Minister has skipped over some portions of his printed speech. These have been taken as read—The Minister should say that.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Yes, Sir.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : He did not take your permission. Why oblige him ?

MR. SPEAKER : He came to me earlier. The Secretary-General brought it to my notice. I said it is all right.

Now we adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2.30 P.M.

13.20 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.]

[The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Thirty-five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.]

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair].
MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संविधान ने राष्ट्रपति महोदय के ऊपर सदन के समुक्त सब को सम्बोधित करने का दायित्व डाला है। राष्ट्रपति जी निष्ठापूर्वक दायित्व का पालन करते हैं। बजट अधिवेशन के प्रारम्भ में वे कई घोड़ों की बगधी पर आते हैं, उन के सिर पर एक चमकता हुआ छत्र होता है, चौबदार हाजरी देते हैं, बिगुल बजते हैं और राष्ट्रपति महोदय लिखा-लिखाया भाषण पढ़ कर अपने निवास-स्थान को लौट जाते हैं।

कुछ मित्रों ने इसे अनावश्यक कर्मकाण्ड कहा है। मुझे तो यह सारा दृश्य प्रहसन-सा प्रतीत होता है। राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण ही नहीं, उस पर होनेवाली यह चर्चा, चर्चा करने वाला यह सदन, यह सदन कुछ ग्रथों में बेमानी, व्यर्थ, जन-जीवन से कटा हुआ, वास्तविकता से दूर का दृश्य दिखाई देता है।

यह लोक सभा है, किन्तु यह लोक-शक्ति का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करती, यहाँ तक कि सही-सही रूप में उसे प्रतिबिम्बित भी नहीं करती। यह सदन राज-शक्ति का एक आकर्षक अलकरण-मात्र बन कर रह गया है। प्रतिपक्ष इतना दुर्बल है कि शोर मचाने भर में समर्थ है। सत्ता पक्ष इतना भारी-भरकम है कि अपने ही बोझ के नीचे दबा जा रहा है।

1971 में सत्ता पक्ष की दो-तिहाई से अधिक बहुमत मिला, किन्तु उस बहुमत से देश को क्या मिला ? ग्राम आंदोलन ने क्या पाया ?

राजाओं के जेब-खर्च की समाप्ति और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण को प्रगति की परम-उपलब्धि मान कर चलनेवाला शासनारूढ़ दल तीन साल बाद ही बुन्देलखण्ड के चुनावों को जीतने के लिये पुराने राजाओं की शरण में चला गया। सुरक्षा मंत्री श्री जगजीवन

राम को मुरादाबाद में यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा कि बैंक-राष्ट्रीयकरण विफल हो गया है, क्योंकि उस से जिन को लाभ मिलना चाहिये था उन को लाभ नहीं मिला।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा के चुनावों को विधान सभा के चुनावों से अलग कर के चुनावों को न केवल अधिकाधिक खर्चीला बना दिया है बल्कि सत्ता पक्ष को चुनावों में ऐसा रवैया अपनाने के लिये विवश किया है जिसे न स्वस्थ कहा जा सकता है और न राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये हितावह। उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों में प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा बारबार यह कहना कि यदि लोगों ने सत्ता पक्ष को वोट नहीं दिया तो उन के प्रदेश की प्रगति रुक जायेगी, राजनैतिक ब्लैक-मेल के अलावा कुछ नहीं है।

23 दिसम्बर, 1973 को बेलकनाल में भाषण करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा—लोगों ने कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं दिया तो उन्हें केन्द्रीय सहायता से वंचित होना पड़ेगा। इस आशय का एक तार श्री पटनायक ने चुनाव आयोग को भेजा है। बाद में वह पत्रों में भी प्रकाशित हुआ है। प्रधान मंत्री जी की ओर से उस का कोई खण्डन नहीं किया गया है। इस प्रकार की धमकियाँ चुनाव को न केवल मजबूल बना देती हैं, केन्द्र के विरुद्ध भी भावनायें भड़काती हैं। इस से राष्ट्र की एकता पर कुठाराघात हो सकता है। हम सबल केन्द्र चाहते हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र की सबलता संविधान से आती है, किसी दल के सत्ता पर एकाधिकार से नहीं आती। यदि केन्द्र का व्यवहार न्याय-पूर्ण नहीं रहा, यदि दलगत आधार पर प्रदेशों के साथ भेदभाव या पक्षपात किया गया तो प्रदेशों में केन्द्र विरोधी भावनायें उभर सकती हैं और यह देश के लिये एक दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी।

इस सरकार ने दिल्ली कारपोरेशन के हाथ से गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई का काम छीन लिया है। ऐसा क्यों किया गया

है, मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ। इस से पहले डी० टी० यू० कारपोरेशन से हटा कर एक स्वायत्त निगम को दे दी गई। यह सिर्फ इसलिए किया जा रहा है कि दिल्ली कारपोरेशन में जनसंघ का बहुमत है और सत्तारूढ़ दल उस बहुमत को सहन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

चुनावके पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश में नई परियोजनाओं के शिलान्यासों की जो बाढ़ आई उस ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के पक्षपाती स्वरूप को बेनकाब कर दिया है। 550 करोड़ की योजनाएं—चुनाव के समय उन योजनाओं का शुभारंभ या उद्घाटन या शिलान्यास क्या मतदाताओं को प्रभावित करने के लिए नहीं था? क्या यह सत्ता का दुरुपयोग नहीं है? हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स का मैं एक सम्पादकीय उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। किसी भी कल्पना से इसे कांग्रेस का विरोधी नहीं माना जा सकता/किन्तु पक्ष निष्पक्ष और निर्भीक है :

"The series of two special reports entitled 'Foundations of Electoral Success', concluded elsewhere on this page, presents a catalogue that does the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh little credit in larger terms of liberal principles, democratic values, economic discipline or national example. Perhaps some of the electorate, too, might be more annoyed than flattered by all these blandishments. Not everything that has been done is by any means wrong. But, as the Supreme Court has ruled, 'energy to do public good should be used not on the eve of elections but much earlier'—and, we would urge, elsewhere too. The Central leadership, governmental or party, has had little time for Gujarat or the deepening economic crisis. There is a large grey area in politics. But the grey should not assume a darker shade. Even if the Congress is conceivably not guilty of electoral mal-practice in U.P., not a few of its actions come dam-

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

generously close to unfair practice. And Mrs. Gandhi, alas, stands greatly diminished.

Uttar Pradesh goes to the polls within a fortnight. The Congress may win the election, it may not. Whatever the result, this much is certain, India has lost."

550 करोड़ की योजनाएँ चुनाव के अबमर पर प्रारंभ करने वाला दल इस बात का सबूत देता है कि वह 4 माल 10 महीने सोता रहा और चुनाव की पराजय सम्मुख देख कर अचानक सन्निय बन गया।

29 दिसम्बर, 1973 को सूप, कनारा, में भाषण करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था—

"The worst was over in the country's economy and from the next month onwards, the things will improve for the better. Food shortage will be a thing of the past."

यह प्रधान मंत्री का 29 दिसम्बर का भाषण है। उन के आर्थिक सलाहकार कौन है यह मैं समझने में असमर्थ हूँ। कौन उन्हें तथ्यों से अवगत कराता है यह भी एक रहस्य का विषय है। स्थिति सुधरने के बजाय और बिगड़ी है। संकट गंभीर रूप ले रहा है। अन्न का अभाव विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा कर रहा है। फसल अस्थि हुई है किन्तु गलत नीतियों ने कृत्रिम अभाव पैदा कर दिया है।

हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था त्रिदोषों से ग्रस्त है। ये, त्रिदोष हैं—(1) मुद्रा-स्फीति, (2) काला घन और तीसरा भ्रष्टाचार। रुपये के मूल्य में निरंतर गिरावट पैदा हो रही है। इस से एक भयावह परिस्थिति का निर्माण हो रहा है। वित्त मंत्री ने 27 नवम्बर, 1973 के उत्तर में बताया है कि 1947 के उपभोक्ता मूल्यों के सूचकांक को आधार मान कर लगाए गए हिसाब के अनुसार रुपये की क्रय शक्ति 1950 में 99 पैसे, 1960 में 80 पैसे, 1970 में 44 पैसे और 1973 में 36 पैसे रह गई है। अभी भी बाजार में रुपये के बदले 100 पैसे मिलते हैं। लेकिन सी पैसे की कीमत 36 पैसे है। हमारे विद्यार्थियों

को अब नया गणित सीखना पड़ेगा कि एक रुपया बराबर 100 पैसे और 100 पैसे बराबर हैं 36 पैसे। यदि इस गति से रुपये की कीमत गिरती है और मुद्रा-स्फीती बढ़ती है तो ग्राम-गादमी का जीवन अधिक दुखी होने में नहीं बचाया जा सकता। अन्धाधुन्ध नोटों की भरमार मुद्रास्फीती का मुख्य कारण है। 1965-66 में जनता के पास 4529 करोड़ के नोट थे और 1971 में वह 10,061 करोड़ के हो गए इस की तुलना में विकास की दर निरंतर गिरी है। 1969-70 में विकास की दर 5.3 प्रतिशत थी, 70-71 में 4.2 प्रतिशत, 71-72 में 1.7 प्रतिशत और 72-73 में 0.6 प्रतिशत विकास की दर है।

काला घन हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को खोखला कर रहा है। काले घन की एक समानांतर अर्थ-व्यवस्था देश में चल रही है। जो चुनाव लड़े जाते हैं वह काले घन से लड़े जाते हैं। कोई भी दल उस से मुक्त नहीं है। इस संसद का, लोक तंत्र का मारा भवन झूठ पर खड़ा है। पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर, असम्बली का मेम्बर पहला जो काम करता है वह झूठा हिसाब दाखिल करता है। सत्यमेव जयते का नारा लगा कर हम यहाँ एकत्र हुए हैं मगर हम सब के मूल में असत्य छिपा हुआ है। क्या आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं प्रधान मंत्री ने 12 हजार रुपए का अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र का व्यय का हिसाब दिया है। 12 हजार रुपये में कोई चुनाव लड़ सकता है? मगर हिसाब दिया गया है।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): On a point of order. Mr. Vajpayee has said, 'the entire House'. He has not made any exception. He can speak for himself; he can speak for those about whom he knows....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has gone on record. No point of order.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Will you allow me to clarify, Sir? He has said, 'the entire House'. He must make one honourable exception, and that is myself.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : I do.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार एक भयंकर रूप धारण कर रहा है। लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार कैसे मिटेगा जब प्रधान मंत्री ने हाल ही में अपने मंत्रिमंडल में एक ऐसे सज्जन को शामिल किया है जिन्हें दस साल पहले श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने

'high principles of Parliamentary democracy by which the office of a Minister is governed'.

के आधार पर.....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Put the facts straight. He resigned.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब उन्होंने रिजाइन किया तब उन्होंने भी यह कहा कि मैं कुछ मूल्यों में विश्वास करता हूँ और उन मूल्यों की रक्षा के लिए त्यागपत्र दे रहा हूँ। क्या आज उन मूल्यों का अवमूल्यन हो गया है? क्या आज उन मूल्यों की कीमत नहीं रही? क्या मंत्री के आचरण के मापदण्ड बदल गए?

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज): क्या कोई आदमी पीछे चल कर अच्छा नहीं हो सकता है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हाँ, अगर आप का यह कहना है तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं। प्रधान मंत्री को शिकायत है कि विरोधी दल आर्थिक कठिनाइयों का लाभ उठाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। सरकार की गलत और अदूरदर्शी नीतियों से उत्पन्न जन-असंतोष को मुखरित और संघटित करना हमारा धर्म है और हम उस धर्म का पालन करेंगे। किन्तु जिन्होंने 1972 की राष्ट्रीय विजय को बलगत सफलता के लिए प्रयुक्त करने में संकोच नहीं किया उन के मूंह से ऐसा आरोप शोभा नहीं देता। जो कांग्रेस के घर में बैठे हैं उन्हें दूसरों पर पत्थर फेंकने की भूल नहीं करनी चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री को ताज्जुब है कि जो सबसे अधिक गरीब हैं वे तो चुप हैं, किन्तु जिन की हालत बेहतर है वह आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। मैं उन के शब्दों का उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ —

"The very poorest were not complaining or non-cooperating or having strikes, but the people who were comparatively better-off."

क्या इस को समझने के लिए किसी विशेष प्रयास की आवश्यकता है? जो बिल्कुल गरीब है वे मूक हैं, बिखरे हुए हैं, गतावियों से कुचले हुए हैं, वे नहीं लड़ सकते। वे सबक पर ठिठुर कर मर सकते हैं, कपड़े की दूकान नहीं लूट सकते। वे भूख से जान दे सकते हैं पर अन्न के गोदाम नहीं लूट सकते। इस के विपरीत जिन की दशा अपेक्षाकृत अच्छी है, जो जागृत हैं, संगठित हैं, वे परिवर्तन के नये रास्ते अपनाएंगे। जो बिल्कुल गरीब हैं वह भाग्य के भरोसे बैठा है। मगर जिस में थोड़ी सी भी जागृति आयी है वह अपने भाग्य को बदलने के लिये संघर्ष कर रहा है। यही कारण है आज छात्र, अध्यापक, डाक्टर, इंजीनियर जूम रहे हैं। दमन चक्र के बजाय सरकार को उन की मनोबस्था को समझने का यत्न करना चाहिए।

दिल्ली के जूनियर डाक्टर क्या मांग रहे हैं? कल डा० कर्ण सिंह ने अपने सम्बोधन में अध्यात्मिक मूल्यों की चर्चा की। जो डाक्टर उन के घर के बाहर बैठे हैं उन की मानवता का भी उन्होंने एक दृश्य उपस्थित किया? मगर यह सरकार स्वयं हृदयहीन हो गई है। वह जूनियर डाक्टरों से ठीक से बात तक नहीं करती। वह किस तरह से काम के घंटों में लगन से परिश्रम से मरीजों की देखभाल करते हैं यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। वे 500 रु० वेतन मांग रहे हैं, सिटी अल.उन्स मांग रहे हैं, नाल-प्रीक्टिसिंग अलाउन्स मांग रहे हैं क्या उन्हें 650 रु० देना उन के ऊपर बड़ा भारी एहसान हो गया है? सरकार क्या देना

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

चाहती है, यहाँ तक बताने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। वह हड़ताल को तोड़ने पर आमादा है। इस में से बगावत के बीज निकलेगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा, मुझे अफसोस है प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में नहीं हैं, बाद में आ कर कहेंगी कि मैं कमरे में बैठ कर भाषण सुन रही थी, रायबरेली में वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों को इसलिये पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार किया क्योंकि रायबरेली के श्रीरोज गांधी मेमोरियल कालेज के छात्र यूनियन का उद्घाटन करने के लिए उन्होंने मुझको बुलाने की गलती की। विद्यार्थी पकड़े गये, रात में पकड़े गये, हथकड़ी लगा कर उन्हें कोतवाली ले जाया गया, पीटा गया। कभी आप ने सुना है कि विद्यार्थियों पर यह शर्त लगायी जाय कि हर तीसरे दिन कोतवाली में आ कर हाजिरी दें? विद्यार्थी न हो गये, अपराधी हो गये वे माग क्या कर रहे हैं? यही कि कालेज में प्रोफेसर समय पर नियुक्त होना चाहिये, लायब्रेरी से 15,000 रु० की किताबें गायब हैं उन का हिसाब मिलना चाहिये। लायब्रेरी फ्रीस 15 रु० ली जाती है जिस में से 3 रु० की रसीद तक नहीं दी जाती है। वह कहते हैं कि रसीद दी जानी चाहिये। मेडिकल के लिये मैगजीन के लिये जो रुपया इकट्ठा किया जाता है उस का सदुपयोग होना चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश के जूनियर इंजीनियर भी कोई चाद का टुकड़ा नहीं माग रहे हैं। समान काम के लिए समान वेतन माग रहे हैं। 50 परसेंट पदोन्नति माग रहे हैं। मगर उन्हें भी दबाया जा रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दमन आन्दोलन में आग का काम करते हैं। गोलिया चला कर लोगों को मारा जा सकता है मगर गोलिया चला कर लोगों के दिलों पर राज्य नहीं किया जा सकता। गुजरात एक चेतावनी है, गुजरात एक चुनौती है। चेतावनी उन अशुभ सत्ता शोषकों के लिये जो अनैतिक तरीके

अपना कर हुकूमत हथिया लेते हैं, मगर जो जनता की अपेक्षाओं और शासन की उपलब्धियों में बढ़ती हुई खाई को नजर-अंदाज करना चाहते हैं। गुजरात चुनौती है उन सब के लिये जो शांतिपूर्ण मार्ग से इस देश में परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं।

गुजरात के जन विद्रोह को पूजीपतिवो द्वारा प्रेरित बता कर प्रधान मंत्री ने न केवल इतिहास को बदलने वाली नई शक्तिवो को समझने में अपनी अनभिज्ञता प्रकट की है अपितु गुजरात की जनता का अपमान भी किया है। भाड़े के लोग प्रधानमंत्री की जयजयकार के लिये भले ही जमा लिये जा सकें, उन्हें कोई पुनिम की गोष्ठी खाने के लिये तैयार नहीं कर सकता। गांधीवादी विचारक, प्रो० अमृतानन्द के शब्दों में —

"We can describe the Gujarat popular upsurge as a movement of self-disciplined protest and violence, directed against a corrupt and inefficient system and based on popular and decentralised leadership."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगला देश की बिजय वा लाभ उठा कर और राजनीतिक स्थिरता का नारा देकर, विधान सभाओं के चुनाव जीत लिये गये। विन्तु प्रधान मंत्री राज्यो में एक ईमानदार और सक्षम प्रणाली, जिसका आधार सत्ता लोक-प्रियतावाद नहीं, चीप पीपुलिज्म नहीं, रेडिकल रियलिज्म, क्रान्तिकारी यथार्थवाद हो, ऐसी प्रणाली नहीं दे सकी। परिणाम सामने है। गुजरात जल रहा है, महाराष्ट्र में चिनगारिया सुलग रही है और सारा भारत क्रान्ति के कणार पर खड़ा है।

प्रधान मंत्री गुजरात की विधान सभा को भंग करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। किन्तु जब केरल में ऐसा ही भास अफसर्ज हुआ था और प्रथम कम्युनिस्ट सरकार अप-

दस्व कर दी गई थी तब विधान सभा भंग की गई थी या नहीं की गई थी ? तब प्रधान मंत्री कांग्रेस की अध्यक्षता थीं। मगर जो विधान सभा भंग की गई थी उसमें कम्युनिस्टों का बहुमत था इसलिये उस को भंग कर दिया गया। गुजरात की विधान सभा को इसलिये भंग नहीं किया जा रहा है.....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
Not a single MLA was assaulted in Kerala like this. You are defending fascism now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्योंकि कांग्रेस बहुमत में है। यह बोहरा मापदंड, यह दुरंगी राजनीति, यह नम्र सत्तावाद ही आज का सब से बड़ा अभिशाप है। इसी के चलते मुस्लिम लीग केरल में साम्प्रदायिक हो जाती है और उत्तर प्रदेश में साम्प्रदायिक बन जाती है। शिवसेना का बम्बई में समर्थन किया जाता है और गेष भारत में उसके विरोध का ढोंग रचा जाता है। पांडिचेरी में संगठन कांग्रेस को गले लगाया जाता है और उत्तर प्रदेश में दुरदुराया जाता है। कम्युनिस्टों के साथ प्यार और तकरार का नाटक एक साथ चलता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री दिल्ली में साम्प्रदायिकता के विरुद्ध भाषण देती हैं, किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश में खुले आम उन्होंने मुस्लिम साम्प्रदायिकता को भड़काया। हरदोई में 14 फरवरी को भाषण देते हुए उन्होंने ने कहा, मैं "नेशनल हैराल्ड" से उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

The PM said that the Muslims should not divide themselves as in that case they would grow weaker and would not be able to guide their own destiny.

क्या मतलब है इसका ? क्या यह राष्ट्रीय एकता की अपील है ?
8-11361SS/73

श्री एस० ए० शर्मा : वह आप से बचने के लिए कहा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुसलमानों को यह कहना कि अपनी इच्छानुसार बोट न दें, पाटियों के प्रोग्राम के अनुसार बोट न दें, मुसलमान के नाते बोट दें, एक साथ बोट दें, यह अलगाव को बढ़ाने वाली बात नहीं है ?

इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने यह आरोप भी लगाया कि दिल्ली में मुस्लिम लीग की तो शाखा खुली है उस के संयोजक एक मुस्लिम नौजवान को जनसंघ ने पैसा दिया है। प्रधान मंत्री को मालूम होना चाहिये कि दिल्ली में मुस्लिम लीग हाल में नहीं बनी, 1968 में बनी थी। उन्हें यह भी मालूम होना चाहिए कि उसके कर्त्ताधर्त्ता मिर्जा मुहम्मद उस्मान थे जो प्रधान मंत्री की पार्टी के टिकट पर कोरपोरेशन के मेम्बर चुने गये थे, बाद में मुस्लिम लीग में शामिल हो गये। प्रधान मंत्री जनसंघ के विरुद्ध अपना आरोप साबित करें या उन्हें उस आरोप को वापस ले लेना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। आकर्षक नारे लगा कर, पानी की तरह से पैसा बहा कर शासन तन्त्र का खुला दुरुपयोग कर के सत्ता पर कब्जा करना असम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन सत्ता किसलिये ? क्या सत्ता सत्ता के लिये, या सत्ता समाज परिवर्तन के लिये ? क्या सत्ता केवल उपभोग के लिये ? क्या सत्ता कालपात्र में दबाये गये इतिहास में अपना नाम लिखाने भर के लिये या सत्ता दूसरों के नाम कटवाने भर के लिये ? क्या सत्ता मात्र अहम की संतुष्टि के लिये ? सत्ता का प्रयोजन क्या केवल यही है ? क्या सत्ता किसी बन्दरगाह, किसी नहर, किसी विश्वविद्यालय का नाम अपने नाम पर रखने के लिये ?

आजादी के 25 साल बाद भी भारतीय समाज जड़ता में, अंधविश्वास में, कुरीतिबो

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

में, छूपाछूत में डूबा हुआ है। हमने समाज को बदलने के लिये क्या किया है? भारत की प्रधान मंत्री एक महिला हैं। किन्तु करोड़ों महिलाएं नारकीय जीवन बिता रही हैं, उन के मुख पर झूठ पड़े हैं, बुरखे लटके हैं। शारदा कानून ने बाल विवाह बन्द कर दिये। किन्तु प्रतिवर्ष लाखों बच्चों के पालने में विवाह होते हैं। दहेज के विरुद्ध कानून बना है। किन्तु दहेज बढ़ गया है। दहेज के अभाव में जवान लड़कियों जान तक दे बैठती हैं। अच्छे अच्छे घरों में पर्याप्त दहेज न होने के कारण बहुओं के साथ आज भी दुर्व्यवहार होता है।

अस्पृश्यता एक दंडनीय अपराध है किन्तु हरिजन जिन्दा जलाये जाते हैं। उनकी महिलाओं का शरीर सार्वजनिक रूप से गरम चिमटे से बागा जाता है। क्या प्रधान मंत्री इन कुरीतियों के विरुद्ध जेहाद नहीं छेड़ सकतीं? क्या वे हिन्दुओं, मुसलमानों से नहीं कह सकतीं कि उन्हें वस्त्र के साथ बदलना होगा? क्या वे मुस्लिम पर्सनल ला में संशोधन की बात पर दृढ़ता से नहीं अड़ सकतीं? मगर उन्हें बोट चाहिये।

श्री एम० ए० शमीम : आपको क्या वर्द है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पहले इनको बदलना जरूरी है।

जितना समय जितनी शक्ति, जितने साधन प्रधान मंत्री ने एक प्रदेश में अपनी पार्टी को चुनाव जिताने पर लगाया उतना यदि वह सामाजिक, क्रांति का सूत्रपात करने में लगाती तो देश का नक्शा बदला हुआ नजर आता। लेकिन अफसोस है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने मिले हुए समय को खो दिया। आज खतरे की घंटी बज रही है, हम सब के लिये बज रही है। एक व्यवस्था टूट रही है। एक प्रणाली अस्त-व्यस्त हो रही है। यह केवल एक दल का

प्रश्न नहीं है, सारी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था आज दांव पर लगी हुई है।

15.00

पुराने मूल्य ठुकरा दिए गए हैं, किन्तु नए मूल्य अभी तक स्थापित नहीं हुए हैं, पुराने श्रद्धा केन्द्र उह चुके हैं, नए श्रद्धा केन्द्र हम खड़े नहीं कर सके हैं, पुराना युग मर रहा है लेकिन नया युग जन्म नहीं ले रहा है। देश आज चौराहे पर खड़ा है। यह निर्णय की घड़ी है। चुनाव, बोट, सत्ता की राजनीतिक, इनकी सीमाएं हैं। लेकिन उन सीमाओं को तोड़ कर अगर हम नहीं निकल सकते हैं तो एक महान भारत की रचना का स्वप्न कभी साकार नहीं कर सकते।

प्रधान मंत्री ने जन-अपेक्षाओं का जो ज्वार जगाया है वह आज उनके सिंहासन को हिला रहा है। यदि समय रहते वह नहीं सहम्लती तो उनकी भी वही गति होगी तो चिमन भाई पटेल की गुजरात में हुई।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिणी दिल्ली) : मैं राष्ट्रपति जी को उनके अभिभाषण के लिए धन्यवाद देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। उन्होंने देश की स्थिति से लोगों को अवगत कराया है और साथ साथ उन्होंने नई चुनौतियों का मुकाबला करने के लिये हमारा आह्वान किया है।

अभी-अभी हमने वाजपेयी जी का भाषण सुना। एक तरफ उन्होंने सामाजिक क्रान्ति की बात कही। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप देखें कि जब भी समाज में नए कदम हमने उठाए, उन पर उन्होंने कुठाराघात किया। बिरादरीवाद, जातिवाद, पुराने आडम्बर, पुरानी संस्कृति का झंडा लेकर आज सामाजिक क्रान्ति की बात वह करते हैं। अच्छा होता कि वाजपेयी जी वास्तव में इस देश में जो सामाजिक क्रान्ति की जा रही है उसको समझते और यह भी समझते

कि आज हम लोग महात्मा कबीर युग से भी पीछे चले गए हैं, स्वामी दयानन्द के समय से भी पीछे चले गए हैं। इस प्रजातन्त्रीय आइ में बिरादरीवाद, जातिवाद और डोंग जो भरा पड़ा है, उसके खिलाफ हम सब को कटिबद्ध होकर लड़ना होगा। देश से गरीबी दूर करने का हम लोगों ने प्रण किया है। लेकिन गरीबी दूर करने के लिए पहले अमीरी को जरूर दूर करना होगा। अमीरी को जब दूर करने की कोशिश की जाती है तो जो लोग आज सामाजिक क्रान्ति की बात करते हैं वे आर्थिक क्रान्ति से बचने के लिए राजा महाराजाओं और आदितियों की रक्षा करते हैं। हमने पिछले दिनों देखा कि जो झंडा अंग्रेजों के जमाने में यूनियन जैक के साथ साथ फहराता था और जिन झंडों को अंग्रेज बैं नहीं कर सके, किसी कीमत पर नहीं कर सके वही हरे और भगवे झंडे लाखों की तादाद में हमने चुनाव में बाजारों आदि में फहराए जाते देखा, बाजार इनसे भरे पड़े देखे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इनके पास पैसा कहाँ से आता है। हम से कहा जाता है कि हम शासक दल के हैं, पैसा हमारे पास बहुत है लेकिन इनके पास कहाँ से हमसे ज्यादा पैसा आता है यह भी तो ये बताएं। जो झंडे काले इतिहास के प्रतीक हैं, जिन झंडों को लेकर प्रातः परेड करते हुए होम-गार्ड में लोगों को भरती कराया गया, अंग्रेजी फौज में हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों को भरती कराया गया वही झंडे आज किसी के लिए बड़ी धिक्का के पात्र हो सकते हैं लेकिन हमारे लिए वे काले इतिहास के प्रतीक हैं और उसी की हम को सदा याद दिलाते हैं। हमने इन झंडों का नजारा देख लिया है। जहाँ जहाँ इनको लगाया जाता है वहाँ वहाँ इनकी हार होती है और हुई है। भगवे और हरे झंडे लेकर उन्होंने जिस किसी की भी रक्षा करने की कोशिश की है उमरा बेड़ा गर्व

हुआ है। राजा महाराजाओं की रक्षा करने की कोशिश की उनका बेड़ा गर्व हुआ, बैंक मालिकों की करने की कोशिश की, उनका बेड़ा गर्व हुआ और आज यह हिन्दुस्तान के उन लोगों की रक्षा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं जिन के पास दस हजार करोड़ रुपया ब्लैक का है और उनका भी भगवान ही मालिक है। भगवे झंडों को लेकर पीछे चुनाव में इन्होंने चार पार्टियों का एक गुट बनाया, उन चारों का बेड़ा गर्व हो गया। ये ऐसे झंडे हैं जोकि देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्रान्ति लाए जाने के रास्ते में रोड़े अटकते हैं।

बंगला देश में ब्रह्मपुत्र की नदी में बच्चों, और बूढ़ों औरतों का खून बह रहा था तब यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवानों का खन खोल रहा था। बंगला देश की सुरक्षा के लिए और खास तौर से वहाँ से जो शरणार्थी आए उन पर खर्च करने के लिए करोड़ों रुपया हम को व्यय करना पड़ा। आज भी हमारे सामने नए चैलेंज हैं। डिण्गो गांधिया में वही साम्राज्यवादी झंडा मौजूद है जो हिन्दुस्तान में कभी साम्राज्यवादियों का झंडा था, यूनियन जैक आज वहाँ मौजूद है। अमरीका का झंडा भी उसके साथ-साथ वहाँ फहरा रहा है, वह भी साम्राज्यवाद का प्रतीक है। जिन साम्राज्यवादियों के खिलाफ हमने आजादी की जंग लड़ी थी उन साम्राज्यवादियों के एजेंट आज भी देश में मौजूद हैं। चीन भी आज डिण्गो गांधिया में अमरीका और ब्रिटेन की सहायता कर रहा है। इसके साथ साथ हम यह भी देखते हैं कि पाकिस्तान में अमरीका एक नया बन्दरगाह बनाने जा रहा है। कराची से 21 मील की दूरी पर चीन एक बन्दरगाह बना रहा है। आज पाकिस्तान के अन्दर भी कुछ विदेशी ताकतें हैं जो पाकिस्तान को मुलाम बनाने में लगी हुई हैं। सिन्ध नदी में पखतूनों, बलोचियों और सिन्धियों का

[श्री शशि भूषण]

खून बह रहा है। पाकिस्तान की आजादी को खतरा है। हम भी अपने चारों तरफ खतरा देख रहे हैं। हमारी सीमाओं पर आज लाखों की तादाद में चीनी सैनिक मौजूद हैं। उसने कैंटन से अपना कैंटोनमेंट हटा कर हमारी सीमा की ओर निर्माण कर दिया है। चारों तरफ साम्राज्यवादी ताकतें हमें चुनौती दे रही हैं। हिन्दुस्तान बेरोजगारी के कारण परेशान है, आर्थिक कठिनाइयों में फंसा हुआ है। ऐसी अवस्था में जो लोग साम्राज्यवादियों का साथ देते हैं वे हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी और हिन्दुस्तान के स्वाभिमान के साथ क्या खिलवाड़ नहीं करते हैं और क्या यह देशद्रोही नहीं है। देश में साम्राज्यवादियों के खिलाफ जो एक आजादी की जंग पहले लड़ी गई उस वक्त भी वहीं भगवे और हरे झंडे जो आज लेकर चलते हैं इनका यही रोल था जो आज है। महात्मा गांधी पर गोली तो बाद में चली लेकिन उसके पहले भी उनका यही रोल रहा, कांग्रेस की मीटिंग भंग करना और गांधी पर कीचड़ उछालना।

हमें गर्व है, हिन्दुस्तान दुनियाँ की चौथी फौजी ताकत है। छोटे-छोटे लोग, हरे-पीले पीले झंडे बालों के छोटे-छोटे विभाग, अंग्रेजों के सहायकों का देश की स्वाधीनता के प्रति जो रवैया रहा है, इतिहास कभी माफ नहीं करेगा। स्वाधीनता संग्राम में उनका किरदार रहा है। और जो लोग जेल से माफी मांग कर आए हैं, उनके बारे में अगर राष्ट्रपति जी ने यह कहा होता कि जो लोग मुखबिर हुए हैं, अंग्रेजों सरकार से जेल से माफी मांग कर आए हैं, उनको चुनाव में खड़े होने का अधिकार नहीं होगा तो मैं उसका स्वागत करता। जिन लोगों ने जनता पर डंडे बरसाए, जिन लोगों ने देश के साथ विश्वासघात किया, हैरानी है, वह भी आज चुनाव लड़ते हैं।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : आप

विधेयक लाएं, हम लोग, हम जनसंघ वाले उसका समर्थन करेंगे।

श्री शशि भूषण : चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका। मैंने इनका जिक्र तक नहीं किया। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर कोई चलाते थे, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जिन के नाम से नफरत करती थी, जिन लोगों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में क्वाबट खड़ी कीं उनको चुनाव लड़ने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : आप क्या करते रहे हैं ?

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं चार साल जेल में रहा हूँ। तुम्हारे महान नेताओं की तरह माफी मांग कर नहीं आया।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चोरी के इल्जाम में ?

श्री शशि भूषण : जब हम जेलों में जाते थे तो ये टोडी यही कहते थे कि चोरी डकैती के इल्जाम में गए हैं यह इनका रोल रहा है। ये अंग्रेज सरकार की खुशामद किया करते थे—

अच्छा होता अगर इस बात का जिक्र राष्ट्रपति जी ने किया होता।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : आप प्राइवेट मैम्बर बिल लाए, हम समर्थन करेंगे।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं लाऊंगा कि जो लोग अंग्रेज सरकार के मुखबिर रहे, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के रास्ते में जिन्होंने रोड़े अटकाए उनको चुनाव लड़ने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये और आप समर्थन दें।

सैनिक शक्ति की दृष्टि से हमारा देश दुनियाँ की चौथी ताकत है। हमें अपने देश पर गर्व है। लेकिन कुछ लोगों को हमारे देश की बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ नजर नहीं आती हैं। उनको भावड़ा और बोकारो

में अंगारों के ढेर नजर आते हैं। वे लोग देश को साम्राज्यवादी आंखों से देखते हैं। वे समझते हैं कि देश में खंडहर ही खण्डहर हैं और देश में अग्नि-वर्षा हो रही है, देश में कहीं शान्ति नहीं है।

हम ने अपने देश में प्रजातंत्र के तरीके को अपनाया है। लेकिन ये लोग एम० एल० एज० का घेराव करने को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। अगर यह तरीका अपनाया जाने लगा तो फिर प्रजातंत्र कैसे चल सकता है? कौन सा ऐसा व्यक्ति है, जिस का घेराव नहीं किया जा सकता है? आज जो गुजरात में हो रहा है, वह देश भर में हो सकता है।

श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जैसे नेता गुजरात में विद्यार्थियों से कहते हैं कि जैसे वे 1942 के आन्दोलनों के समय स्कूलों, कालजों से बाहर निकल आये थे, वैसे ही वे अब भी बाहर निकल आयें। पुराने लोग इस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं। उनको पता होगा कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण 1942 के आन्दोलन में पहले ही गिरफ्तार हो गये थे, और वह मार्च, 1943 में हजारीबाग जेल से निकले। उस बीच में पूरा आन्दोलन खत्म हो गया था। तब फिर उन्होंने 1942 के आन्दोलन में क्या किया? वह खुद उस आन्दोलन में मौजूद नहीं थे, वह उस आन्दोलन के नेता नहीं थे, लेकिन वह विद्यार्थियों को 1942 के आन्दोलन का हवाला देकर स्कूल-कालेजों से बाहर आने के लिए कहते हैं।

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पाइंट आफ आर्डर है। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण इस हाउस में मौजूद नहीं हैं। वह अपने आप को डिफेंड नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य उनपर आरोप लगा रहे हैं। मैं इस बारे में आपकी रुलिंग चाहता हूँ।

श्री शशि भूषण : अगर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजातंत्र पर चोट

करेंगे, तब हमें तथ्यों को बताना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने आर० एस० एस० की शाखाओं में हिस्सा लिया है। उन्होंने जनसंघ की विद्यार्थी सभाओं में कहा है कि विद्यार्थियों को स्कूल कालेज छोड़ कर आन्दोलन में हिस्सा लेना चाहिए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Will he yield for a moment?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : May I defend J. P. Narain? He is only quoting his statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I sought his permission to intervene and he has yielded. He can quote Jaya Prakash Narain's statement. But while doing it, he referred to his past. Let me humbly point out to Shri Shashi Bhushan that a former Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, had also acknowledged that Jaya Prakash Narain played a glorious role in the 1942 movement. Shri Shashi Bhushan may reject it for his own political ends, but let him not refer to his past like this.

श्री शशि भूषण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण से व्यक्तिगत तौर पर मेरा विरोध नहीं है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को पता होगा कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण 1942 के आन्दोलन के समय जेल के अन्दर थे। जब वह हजारीबाग जेल से भागे, तो वह आन्दोलन खत्म हो चुका था। तो वह उस आन्दोलन के नेता कैसे हो सकते हैं! उसके नेता विद्यार्थी थे।

उस समय जिन झंडों को ले कर ये लोग साम्राज्यवाद की रक्षा के लिए चले थे, उन्ही पीले झंडों को लेकर ये लोग आज गुजरात में घेराव करते हैं और यह प्रयत्न करते हैं कि इस मुल्क में प्रजातन्त्र खत्म हो। आखिर प्रजातन्त्र किस के लिए है? हिन्दुस्तान के अधिकतर लोग गरीब हैं। ये ब्लाट-कालर को अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन देते हैं।

[श्री शशि भूषण]

और उन को अधिक से अधिक पैसा देना चाहते हैं, जब कि गरीब लोग भूखो मर रहे हैं। अगर इस विषयता को दूर करने, और गांवों और शहरों के बीच के फर्क को कम करने, का प्रयत्न किया जाता है, तो कहा जाता है कि प्रधान मंत्री गलत काम कर रही हैं।

आज हमारा देश में हजारों किस्म के कपड़े बनते हैं, जिस की वजह से देश के भूमिहीन मेहनतकश और दूसरे गरीब लोगों को कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है। इस लिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे देश में सिर्फ पांच या दस किस्म के कपड़े बने, ताकि देश के गरीब लोगों को कपड़ा मिल सके।

इसी तरह देश में जमीन का बंटवारा ठीक होना चाहिए और एडल्ट्रेशन, ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग और करप्शन करने वालों के खिलाफ मजबूत कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। अगर इस बारे में देश में जागृति हो, तो फिर यहाँ ये भगवे और हरे झंडे नज़र नहीं आयेगे। (व्यवधान) देश के गरीब और फटे-हाल लोग कांग्रेस के समर्थक हैं। हमारी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि शहरों का हिस्सा काट कर गरीबों को दिया जाये। इस क्रान्ति के लिए हमें तैयार रहना है। अगर जरूरत हो, तो एडल्ट्रेशन, ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग और करप्शन करने वालों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए सरकार को इमर्जेंसी पावरज लेनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ मजबूत कार्यवाही की जायेगी, तो सारा देश इस में सरकार का साथ देगा। अगर दो तीन हजार ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स को गिरफ्तार कर के सड़कों पर से निकाला जाये, जेल भेजा जाय, तो मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि तब कांग्रेस को कोई हिला नहीं सकता है। ये बिरोधी जो उन के मददगार हैं, उन से डरने की जरूरत नहीं है।

आर० एस० एस० जैसी साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं पर बँन लगाना भी बहुत जरूरी है, वरना आज गुजरात में जो हालत है, वह सारे देश में हो सकती है। अंग्रेज साम्राज्यवादी

तो ऐसा करते ही क्यों? लेकिन आज इस सरकार को साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं पर बँन लगाना होगा। आज देश को सामाजिक क्रान्ति के लिए आगे बढ़ना है। उस क्रान्ति को कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। यह ज़माना उस में रोड़ा अटकाने वालों का नहीं है जिनके झंडे यू० पी० में हार रहे हैं और सारे देश में हारेगे।

SHRI H M PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President's Address, to my mind, was platitudinous and deceptively frank. This becomes obvious if I quote one sentence from his Address where he says

"Supplies to deficit areas and vulnerable sections of society can be maintained through the public distribution system only if there is adequate procurement of grains."

Then he proceed "to impress upon the State Governments, with all the earnestness at my command, the importance of achieving procurement targets." He says that "it has to be realised that the Central Government can distribute only as much quantity as the State Governments procure and make available to it"

It would seem as if he is stating something that is obvious. And yet, in reality, he is suppressing all manner of things which need to be brought out. Does he not realise that the public distribution system failed and failed only because it is extremely inefficient?

The wheat trade was taken over without realising that the take over of wholesale trade means accepting responsibility for retail distribution. All the arrangements were to be made by the public distribution machinery. Not doing that resulted in suffering for the vulnerable sections of our society in whose interest it was stated that wheat trade was to be taken over. It is those very people who suffered because of the inefficiency of the public distribution system. It is they who could not get

wheat and if they got it, they got wheat at higher prices. Not only that; the country's economy as a whole also suffered because this take over led to a substantial general increase in prices.

With regard to procurement machinery I submit that procurement is inefficient, not because the State Governments are necessarily inefficient or unwilling. Procurement can be satisfactory only if the farmers are offered a reasonable and remunerative price. Unless you do that how can you expect the farmers to come forward and give what they have produced, at a loss. It is not realised that the cost of production of wheat in Punjab is substantially lower than the cost of production of wheat in say, Gujarat; the cost of production varies from State to State. Normally when price fixation of industrial products is undertaken, you proceed on the basis of the cost of production. But when it comes to agricultural products, this basis is not adopted. Totally different considerations come into operation. You say that if higher prices are paid to farmers—higher means adequate or reasonable price which even the Government would concede is reasonable—it would result in higher cost of living index and the urban population would have to be given higher dearness allowance. What happens then to agricultural labour? Is it never to be considered that the agricultural labour should also get a reasonable remuneration and the farmer also must get a satisfactory remuneration? You want to be unjust to the farmer and you expect the procurement machinery to function efficiently?

The Economic Survey placed on the Table of the House two days ago refers to this particular problem which faces the Government but the Government refuse to face it because the urban population, the wage earners are more organised and more vocal sections of society whereas the agricultural labour as well as the agricultural producer are disorganised and are unable to make their voice felt. This, I say, in spite of the fact that time and

again reference is made to agricultural lobby and agricultural kulaks and so on, everything unpleasant that can be said about the farmers is said here. It is on agricultural prosperity that the prosperity of the country depends.

I would come back to the public distribution machinery. The efficiency of public distribution machinery can also be judged from another angle. I often wonder if the Agriculture Minister and his Ministry ever put themselves a few soul-searching questions. Whenever you buy anything from fair price shops or ration shops, the foodgrains that you obtain from them are of extremely poor quality and, often, unfit for human consumption. These were put on the Table a couple of days ago. How is it that the foodgrains distributed through fair price shops or ration shops are of such extremely poor quality whereas if you buy foodgrains in the open market, you get foodgrains of good quality.

Where do the foodgrains which are distributed through fair price shops come from? They are procured from the farmers; they are procured from the producers. They are perfectly good quality foodgrains at the time of procurement. What happens thereafter? It is because of faulty storage, careless storage, indifferent storage, that the foodgrains become unfit for human consumption by the time they are released for distribution through fair price shops. Could there be anything more destructive? Can we conceive of more culpable, criminal than the wastage of foodgrains entirely due to inefficiency on the part of either the Food Corporation of India or on the part of which every wing of the public distribution machinery is responsible for it? This should never happen.

Sir, you will be interested to know that as much as 20 per cent of the country's agricultural production, the foodgrains, is lost through bad and indifferent storage. Why should that be allowed? Why is this degree of inefficiency allowed? This shall certainly never happen where the Government accepts the responsibility for both pro-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

curement on a monopoly basis and distribution also on a monopoly basis.

Now, I would like to make a brief reference to Gujarat. Already, some references have been made to the conditions obtaining in Gujarat. I would like to say with utmost emphasis possible that it is time the Government made up its mind that it is not desirable to allow things to drift any longer. The extent of hardship to ordinary men and, particularly, poor men, who earn and who live on daily wages is unimaginable. He suffers incredibly when cities and towns in which he lives and works, curfews are imposed. There is no work for them while the curfew lasts and, when the curfew is lifted, they have no money, no resources, to buy foodgrains and other essential articles necessary for keeping body and soul together. It is a matter of wonder to me how these people have managed to survive for such a long period during which Gujarat has now been suffering, undergoing—this agony has now gone on for over six weeks, indeed by now almost to two months. And yet no effective steps are being taken for the restoration of law and order.

Law and order is the responsibility of Government : since the President's rule has been ushered in in Gujarat, it becomes the responsibility of the Government of India. They must see to it that law and order is restored within the shortest possible time. It is a matter again for wonder that a Congress Government, with a strength of 114 in a House of 168, was unable to administer the State, was unable to maintain law and order in the State; and despite such a large majority, the Government of India had to intervene and President's rule had to be ushered in because the State Government had failed to maintain law and order. President's rule can be justified only if the law and order which has ceased to be in the State is restored as quickly as possible—the reason for which the President's rule has been brought in—and thereafter maintained in a continuous manner. I think, this is something which

is incumbent on the Government, and I would strongly urge the Prime Minister to make up her mind as to the course of action that she should take in order that law and order is restored in the State within the shortest possible time. If she or her government cannot do this, then it seems to me that they are unfit to govern.

श्री हर प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का हृदय से आभारी हूँ, आप ने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव यहां प्रस्तुत और अनुमोदित हुआ है, उस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है।

मान्यवर, मैंने अपने पूर्ववक्ताओं के भाषणों को बड़े ध्यानपूर्वक सुना, विशेष रूप से सम्मानित श्री वाजपेयी जी के भाषण को मैंने बड़े ध्यान से सुनने का प्रयास किया। मान्यवर, लोकतन्त्र की बात करना और बात होती, परन्तु लोकतन्त्र के आदर्शों, लोकतन्त्र के मूल्यों के अनुरूप आचरण करना और बात है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के समय पर जिन विरोधी नेताओं और सम्मानित सदस्यों ने जिस प्रकार का आचरण किया था, उसे भारत ने ही नहीं पूरे विश्व ने देखा और समझा। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि उस समय केन्द्रीय कक्ष में लगे हुए राष्ट्र के महान नेताओं का चिन्नों के मूक नेत्रों में भी आंसू आ गये होंगे—उन के उस कारनामे को देख कर। उस समय जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न की गई, मैं समझता हूँ कि उस से भारत की संसदीय प्रणाली, भारत की संसद और भारत का अपमान हुआ है। जिस तरह का आचरण उस दिन इन विरोधी नेताओं और माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा किया गया, उससे मैं समझता हूँ—भारत की संसद के भारत, के गौरव का, गरिमा का अपमान हुआ है।

यहां अभी इस बात की चर्चा की गई कि लोक सभा के मध्यावधि निर्वाचनों में हमारे दल ने जनता को जो वचन दिये थे, उन्हें पूरा नहीं किया गया। मैं

हूँ—भारत के संविधान का 24वाँ संशोधन कर के हम ने विश्व को दिखा दिया है कि हम ने एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया है, जिस से भारत में समाजवाद का मार्ग प्रशस्त हुआ है। राजा-महाराजाओं के प्रीवी-यस और उनके विशेषाधिकारों को समाप्त कर के भारत की धरती पर राजा और रंक को समान नागरिकता प्रदान की है। साथ ही साथ हम ने देश भर में भूमि सुधारों के कार्यक्रम को आगे चला कर देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया है—इन सब बातों को उन्हें ध्यान में रखना होगा। यह भी सही बात है कि आज देश की जनता इस बात को बड़े विह्वल हो कर देख रही है कि शीघ्र मे शीघ्र हम भारत में शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा का विधेयक लायें। भारत की जनता चाहती है कि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का विधेयक लाय और हम विरोधी दल के नेताओं को बताना चाहते हैं और मैं विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि पांचवी लोक सभा के कार्यकाल में हम दोनों विधेक अवश्य यहाँ लायेंगे।

श्रीमन्, यहाँ पर यह बात भी बही गई कि हमारी उपलब्धियाँ क्या हैं? मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ—सन् 1971 के पश्चात् जिस प्रकार से अतिवृष्टि और अनावृष्टि का प्राकृतिक प्रकोप आया, नवीन बंगला देश के उदय के समय शरणार्थियों का जो भार पड़ा उन तमाम विषम परिस्थितियों के बावजूद सम्पूर्ण भारत में काश्मीर से लेकर केरल तक और असम से लेकर गुजरात तक जिस प्रकार से विकास कार्य होते रहे हैं, हम समझते हैं कि यह संसार का आठवाँ आश्चर्य है।

मान्यवर, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है—भाषण में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि जमाखोरी तथा उत्पादन के संचालन व वितरण के कार्यों में रोड़ा अटकाने के प्रयासों के खिलाफ सरकार कड़ी कार्यवाही करेगी। इस बात के लिये हमें सरकार को बधाई देनी चाहिये। आज

देश में जो मूल्यों में निरन्तर वृद्धि हुई है, जमाखोरी, चोरबाजारी, सट्टेबाजी, भिलाई और छुट्टाचार है, इन का मूलकारण देश के पूँजीपति हैं और उन पूँजीपतियों के संरक्षण विरोधी दल हैं और हमारे बड़े अफसरान हैं—इस बात को हमें ध्यान में रखना होगा। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो लोग इस प्रकार के कार्य करते हैं, उनके लिये कठोर दण्ड की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, आवश्यकता पड़ने पर तथा उचित समझा जाय तो राष्ट्रद्रोह करनेवालों को जो दण्ड दिया जाता है, इन लोगों के लिये भी उस दण्ड की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की आ गई है कि हम इस प्रकार का विधेयक लायें जिस में ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि एक परिवार के पास इस से अधिक सम्पत्ति नहीं होगी, इस से अधिक आमदनी का साधन नहीं होगा। हमें इस बात की सीमा तय करनी होगी, गारण्टी देनी होगी कि एक परिवार की कम से कम क्या आय हो, कम से कम क्या सम्पत्ति हो—तब हमारी समाजवाद की कल्पना सही मायनों में साकार हो सकेगी।

हमें विश्वास है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हम जिस समाजवाद की कल्पना करते हैं, उस का स्वरूप मूर्तिमान अवश्य होगा—यह मैं विरोधी नेताओं को बताना चाहता हूँ।

एक और विशेष बात है—हम समाजवादी नीतियों के लिये, देश के अन्दर सामाजिक, आर्थिक विषमताओं को मिटाने के लिये, गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और महंगाई को मिटाने के लिये, नाना प्रकार की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं उन को दूर करने के लिये, जो कदम उठाते हैं, जो नीति हम बनाते हैं, आज मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 75 फीसदी सरकारी अधिकारी और कर्मचारी उस का विरोध करते हैं, हमारी नीतियों को कार्यान्वित नहीं होने देते। जो लोग भूखे हैं, नंगे हैं, अपने परिवार के पालन-पोषण के लिये जिन के सामने

[श्री पद्म प्रसाद सिंह]

अभाव है, वे कुछ हद तक क्षम्य हो सकते हैं, लेकिन जो बड़े लोग हैं, जिन के पास अबाह दौलत है, बड़े बेतन पाते हैं, बंगलों में रहते हैं, उन को क्षमा नहीं किया जा सकता। इस लिये इस बात की आवश्यकता आ गई है कि आज हम अपने संविधान में संशोधन करें और सचिवों से एक्जिक्यूटिव पावर्स छीन कर अपने मंत्रियों को दे और उस में इस बात की व्यवस्था करें कि हमारे मंत्री जिस सम्बन्धित विभाग के अधिकारी या कर्मचारी को जन-विरोधी कार्य के लिये निलंबित या निष्कासित करें, उस को न्यायालय में जाने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये। तभी हमारी अकाक्षाओं की पूर्ति होगी।

आज यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि हमारी विदेश नीति शिखर की ओर अग्रसर हो रही है। हमारे महान मित्र देश सोवियत रुम के महान नेता श्री ब्रेज्नेव की भारत यात्रा से हमारी मैत्री प्रगाढ़ हुई है और हम समझते हैं कि आपस में सहयोग के नवीन द्वार खुले हैं। साथ ही साथ अभी हमारे मित्र पाकिस्तान ने बंगला देश को जो मान्यता दी है, इसमें भारत, पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध और अधिक दृढ़ होंगे और मित्रता प्रगाढ़ होगी। हम यह भी आशा करते हैं कि भारत की सफल विदेश नीति के कारण हमारे पड़ोसी देशों से मित्रता बढ़ेगी और जो विकास-शील देश हैं, हमारे मित्र अरब देश हैं, उन के साथ जो हमारे ऐतिहासिक सम्बन्ध चले आ रहे हैं उन सम्बन्धों में निरन्तर रूप से वृद्धि होगी।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी जो विधान सभा के निर्वाचन हुए उसके सम्बन्ध में बाजपेयी जी ने बहुत कुछ कहा। मेरे पास समय नहीं कि मैं बहुत कुछ कह सकूँ लेकिन आपकी अनुमति से थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा उत्तर प्रदेश के विधान सभा के चुनावों में श्रीमती गांधी ने यह किया, श्रीमती गांधी ने यह किया लेकिन मैं बाजपेयी जी

को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने क्या किया और उन्होंने क्या किया। वहाँ पर उन्होंने जो किया है उसको भारत तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता कभी क्षमा नहीं कर सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने प्रतिक्रियावादी दल हैं—जनसंघ, संगठन काँग्रेस, भारतीय क्रान्ति दल इत्यादि—उन्होंने जिम तरह से पूजिपतियों से पैसा लेकर चुनाव में बहाया है उसको हम बयान नहीं कर सकते हैं। मारा का सारा चुनाव इन पार्टियों ने पैसे के बल पर लड़ने की चेष्टा की है। यह पार्टियाँ पूजिपतियों के साथ साठ-गाठ करके देश में अराजकता उत्पन्न करना चाहती हैं, इस देश में एक ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न करना चाहती हैं जिससे इस देश में समाजवाद लाने का हमारा जो संकल्प है उसमें हम हट जायें। साथ साथ इन्होंने जो सबसे गलत काम किया है वह यह है कि लोकतन्त्र और भारतीय संस्कृति की आज बात करने वाले इन लोगों ने जनता के बीच में हिन्दू-मुसलमान की बात की है। मैं इन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय संस्कृति का अर्थ है हम विश्व के समस्त धर्मों का समान रूप में आदर करते हैं और यही हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति है। भारतीय संस्कृति का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि हम हिन्दू मुसलमान अथवा हिन्दू धर्म व इस्लाम धर्म के नाम पर लोगों में अन्तर करें। हमारी संस्कृति समस्त धर्मों का समान रूप में आदर करती है और हमारी अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी इस बान को मानती है। यह लोग जब जाति, धर्म व हिन्दू मुसलमान की बात करने हैं तो भूल जाते हैं कि भारतीय संस्कृति का अर्थ क्या है। हम तो वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् की बात करते हैं। हम कहते हैं कि भारत ही नहीं, सारे विश्व में जितने लोग हैं सभी हमारे भाई हैं। आज यदि भारत में नहीं, इराक या ईरान में किसी लड़की का अपमान होता है तो हम समझते हैं हमारी ही बहन या लड़की का अपमान हुआ है। इसलिए बाजपेयी जी को समझना होगा कि भारतीय संस्कृति क्या है?

मैं यह कह रहा था कि इन लोगों ने उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों में जो सबसे गलत काम किया है कि वह यह कि इन्होंने चुनाव में जातिवाद और सम्प्रदायवाद का नाम दिया। यह बात किसी भी देश के लोकतन्त्र के लिए एक खतरनाक बात है। हमारे वाजपेयी जी यहां पर लोकतन्त्र की बात करते हैं तथा इन्होंने व अन्य विरोधी दलों ने उस चुनाव में जो जातिवाद तथा सम्प्रदाय का सहारा लिया उससे लोकतन्त्र की जड़ें हिल गई हैं। अपने निहित स्वार्थ के लिए इन लोगों ने वहां पर जो कुर्म किए हैं उनकी जितनी भी निन्दा की जाये कम ही होगी। जहांतक हमारा प्रश्न है, हम निश्चिन्त रूप से कह सकते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता हमारे साथ है। आज और कल के परिणाम बना देंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता किसके साथ है। यदि जातिवाद, सम्प्रदायवाद व घन के दुरुपयोग के कारण हम उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव हार भी गए तो भी हम अपना रास्ता बदलने वाले नहीं हैं। समाजवाद लाने का जो हमारा मक़द है उसकी तरफ हम आगे बढ़ते रहेंगे तथा जो यहां पर सामाजिक व आर्थिक विषमताये हैं उनको दूर करेंगे। हम चुनाव हार सकते हैं पर जातिवाद तथा सम्प्रदायवाद का सहारा चुनाव में लेने का दृढ़ विरोध करते रहेंगे।

अन्त में मैं यह कहकर समाप्त करूंगा कि पूजापतियों के द्वारा देश की 55 करोड़ जनता के साथ जो नाना प्रकार के शोषण, अत्याचार व भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है तथा चुनावों में जो खिलवाड़ हो रहा है उसके लिए विशेष रूप से सरकार को अपनी रीति नीति अपनानी होगी।

अबिर मैं यह कहकर समाप्त कर रहा हूँ :

यह ऊंचे महल जो नज़र आ रहे हैं नज़ाकत पर अपनी हस्तियां रखे हैं।

जरा इन के गमलों के फूलों को सूंघों खूने गरीबां की बू आ रही है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): Before I speak, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that apart from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs whose responsibility is very limited, not one Cabinet Minister has been in attendance since 2.30 P.M. when you took your seat.

Sir, this is disrespect of a House of an egregious character. I expect you, on behalf of this House, to convey the disrespect of this House in regard to this business. This is a submission which I make with great seriousness. I have been accustomed since 1952 to address this House when Jawaharlal Nehru and the whole array of Cabinet Ministers would be ready to listen to and participate in the discussion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): This is disrespect not only to this House but to the President himself because it is his Address which is being discussed.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : They made him to read that Address but now they are not present here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs will take note of this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have had the ritual performance by our President which is all the more pitiful on account of the harrowing living conditions of our people to-day. I have a feeling and this has been echoed in this House repeatedly by several Members that this senseless ceremonial which is a sort of feudal relic should be discarded because, except for this opportunity of getting the Government show something of its answerability, this occasion is not called for. We could have this debate in a more substantial manner without the panoply and the semi-feudal paraphernalia of the President's Address ceremonial. It is, perhaps, because of this Government's adherence to the idea of a feudal concept that we recently had the phenome-

[Shri M. N. Mukerjee]

hon of this country giving an official welcome to representatives of a defunct monarchy, a dynasty, which is no longer in the historical picture, the Hapsburg dynasty of Spain, which is now ruled under the republican order, of General Franco as the head of State and the External Affairs Ministry had the gumption to put out a note for public consumption that because General Franco has declared in some statement in Spain that the prince and the princess would be the head of State after his demise, therefore, they should be treated with royal honours. And when they came to the Republic of India, they were treated with a consideration which only shows that perhaps this country also has a certain weakness for that kind of administration. This partiality for Spain is something which I just cannot understand. But, this shows why it is that the Government, in so many respects, even in the sphere of foreign policy, has cold feet mainly because the people who matter in the Ministry concerned are brought up in a fashion which is absolutely out of tune with the conditions of life of our country.

The President has chosen to juxtapose high prices and scarcity of commodities with "strikes, bandhs and unrest" as the cause of what is called "so many hardships." Strikes, bandhs and unrest are not the cause but the result of the sufferings caused by high prices, unemployment, profiteering and plunder by the top-run sharks whose interests are rendered to by the Government of the day. It is a pity that there is no realisation of the dominant reality of to-day, which is sweeping mass discontent, the explosive exasperation of our people, which found expression, particularly in Gujarat, which, normally, is so meek and mild. But, in spite of all this, we find on the part of Government a kind of lack of seriousness, to put it in a very civilised manner.

It is only natural for our masses to be angry and indignant and it is in that way the spirit of our people has been exhibited. It is a wrong sort of thing that the Government has gone on in the

manner that it has done so far. We find, for instance, that in Bombay, India's bourgeois paradise, the proud show-piece of India's "socialistic" advance. We had the peculiar phenomenon of the Government of a State joining hands with Shiv Sena and starting a racket which is disgraceful. It is common knowledge how the Shiv Sena has had a fascist record throughout and it is nothing sort of a calumny that the Government of the state had joined hands with the Shiv Sena in that way. The people of Bombay, have elected a Member of my party who, ought to have taken part in the debate—I am taking her place—but who, unfortunately, is not here as she is in a hospital, and her victory shows that the people are alive to the danger in Government's policy. The Government behaves in a manner which is disgraceful. I say it is disgraceful because we have the Commissioners of Linguistic Minorities and that sort of thing, and we are supposed to have discussed the reports of the Commissioners and so many other things relevant to the linguistic minorities. And Bombay which is a cosmopolitan city like Calcutta is a place where people from different States have a right to exist and work for their living, but on the score of jobs for the children of the soil, all kinds of deprivations are taking place. I have here certain documents which show that the demand of the Shiva Sena for 80 per cent of all jobs in all kinds of establishments, factories, banks and offices etc. to be given to people who are Maharashtrian-born, is supported by the Government; the Government writes letters officially to the All India Manufacturers' Organisation who distribute these letters to their members and they are told to follow this rule.

The Kerala Assembly had even passed a resolution in regard to the kind of disgraceful thing which happened in Bombay. But where are we if in the cosmopolitan city like Bombay we are told that only Bombay people would get their employment? Sir, I come from Calcutta which at least can claim possession of a shining sense of public spirit; we have never had people who

stand for parochial and communal considerations to have even a seat not only in the city of Calcutta but from anywhere in the districts, to the legislature of my State. But here in Bombay, because of the Government of Maharashtra having joined hands with Shiv Sena we discover this kind of enormity taking place.

I want the Prime Minister to take very serious note of this matter and tell us on this matter that something very drastic is going to be done in regard to all the enormities which are being perpetrated by Mr. Naik and Mr. Rajni Patel and all that unspeakable crowd operating in Bombay, that they are brought to book and something is done to stop this nonsense.

There is no doubt that in Bombay, for instance, we find such things as for instance in the *Blitz*, a paper which is devoted to the Prime Minister, the last page run by Mr. Abbas where he refers to a phenomenon which is to the effect that the State Bank of India's multi-storeyed mansion has had one floor reconditioned and furnished in Babylonian luxury conditions in order that it may serve the sensibility of a man called Mr. Talwar who happens to be the chairman or the managing director of the State Bank of India. Rs. 15 lakhs were spent according to Mr. Abbas's 'last-page' report where he makes an appeal to the Prime Minister that this kind of ostentatious conspicuous consumption at a time when people are suffering is something so vulgar and something so indecent that I do not understand how man like Mr. Boroah who now has come to represent the Cabinet can stick this kind of indignity being inflicted on our people. Rs. 15 lakhs spent on furnishing an entire floor of the building of the State Bank of India, a common talk in Bombay these days.

In Bombay, we read in this paper again that hair-dresser from London was brought by a person who got married and at his wedding which cost Rs. 50,000, for the London hair-dresser's

journey, who might even have been a smuggling agent, Ministers of State were present just as in the case of the Mohita case last year, where Bombay Ministers flocked like people ching for good food at the expense of one of the sharks in this country. This is the sort of life that our people live and this is the context in which we find another paper again ardently devoted to the Prime Minister, a weekly called *New Wave* where there is a letter sent to the "respected Prime Minister" by a young student of Calcutta who was preparing his M.Sc. thesis that he was on suspicion of being an ultra-revolutionary beaten up, taken by the police to Kharagpur some 70 miles out of Calcutta, then his limbs were broken and he was thrown into the street where some kindly people helped him to come back to his home after a two-day journey. He writes to the Prime Minister: 'Will you please help me because I have nothing to do with it? I was on suspicion treated by the police in this fashion'.

What kind of country do we live in? We hear repeatedly reference to the Research and Analysis Wing which seems to have the run of the place with large resources of money, perhaps from secret service sources. I am not going to ask for detailed information about secret service, but what is this about the Research and Analysis Wing? Let us have some information. Why is it that more than 10,000 prisoners are there in West Bengal alone, in Andhra and other places on the allegation of being ultra-revolutionaries. So many prisoners are being treated so shabbily that one thinks it a disgrace to call it a democratic country. This is the contradiction as far as this Government is concerned. Just as in the sphere of foreign policy, they fete the Spanish Crown Prince and Princes—he is no crown prince whatever—so in regard to internal policy, we find this sort of thing going on and affluence flaunting itself while as far as people's rights are concerned, the rights are absolutely disregarded in a fashion which is utterly disgraceful.

I would certainly insist that the Prime Minister explain something about the Research and Analysis Wing and give us to understand that the enormities which are taking place in so far as political prisoners and detenus are concerned would be put an end to without any further delay.

15.57 HRS.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

As far as affluence is concerned and the sort of exhibition of luxury that goes on, I think it is time, Mr. Chairman, whom I am happy to see presiding over our deliberations, that even though we may not like the expression 'cultural revolution' which has been used by China, we need something like a cultural revolution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
It is a very good term.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It is a very good term even though it may have a connotation which may not always be as good as we wish it to be.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
The ruling party has undergone it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In the Plan, I find there is some talk—Shri Mishra knows a good deal more about it—of reducing by about 4 per cent the consumption of the top 30 per cent of the population. But as far as implementation is concerned, this is beloney. In the past three years, we find the output of necessities like sugar, food, vanaspati stagnating and that of mill-made cloth actually dwindling while production of refrigerators, air-conditioners and motor cars has more than doubled. We are having a great deal of synthetic fibres, expensive fabrics and superfine cloth. Dams and factories can wait but fancy dwelling in Bombay and Delhi must come first. Farm implements must wait but small cars, Maruti or no Maruti, must come earlier than farm implements and public sector commercial vehicles. Baby food is expensive and unavailable. The price was Rs. 9 per kg. in November 1972.

It was more than Rs. 20 per kg. in November 1973. There are no attempts to increase indigenous milk production while in the last ten years, beer and ale production has shot up from 5.4 million litres to 38.1 million litres—7.1 times. Cadbury chocolates, food for the affluent classes who do not need it, who do want medication after gorging themselves with sweets they do not need—the Cadburys make money. They came with Rs. 5 lakhs as capital 25 years ago. They have sent back more than 50 times that amount. They are repatriating every year more than Rs. 20 lakhs while I find, according to a government reply to a question yesterday, that 12,000—14,000 children go blind because of the lack of sufficient vitamin A. This is the kind of picture we see, this is the kind of country we live in.

16.00 HRS.

We hear tall talk, but in so far as the living conditions of the people are concerned, there is degeneration all over the place. In Bombay we have seen the Shiv Sena's enormity; in foreign policy, they are falling head over heels in love with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Spain who are no princes at all. Repression inside jails; repression outside jails as far as political opponents are concerned. And there is reliance only on the wave of support which had sent the Government to power with a massive majority.

I had said earlier, and I want to repeat it; assent is usually slow and difficult; it took the Prime Minister some time to reach the height of her target. From 1966 to 1969 was a difficult story of assent. We applauded her assent. We had given her all the assistance that she needed. Even today, if she behaves, we shall give her all the assistance she deserves. But descent can be quick, and when the people's anger is expressed in such a manner as in Gujarat and elsewhere, they should take the warning. The hand-writing is on the wall, and if they do not learn the lesson of what is happening in the country today, if they remain compla-

cent, if they do not change their tactics qualitatively, then, they are riding the high horse no doubt today because they have power and money to back them, but they are riding for a fall, and if after such glory they fall, that fall would be like the fall of Lucifer, not to rise again.

I do not wish them to fall; because the alternatives are worse, but I do not wish this Government to console itself that they are the lesser evil; to be the lesser evil is historically a destiny which no decent Government could conceivably welcome. That is the destiny which they are clasping now because they do not know what to do about it. And they have only a sense of guilt, which is why that they do not come and face Parliament, which is why they show an allergy to democratic procedure. That is why they do not want discussion of a sort which is the life-blood of parliamentary activity.

I say, therefore, this Government has been warned, and they should listen betimes to the warning which has been uttered by the movement, the massive movement of our people. That is the lesson which I want to imprint, if I can, on their minds.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Thank you very much for comparing with Lucifer. I thought you would mention Humpty-dumpty rather than Lucifer.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals is here, let me first congratulate him—

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: First thank Shri Mukerjee; otherwise, he would have been sleeping somewhere

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: He was busy in Bombay High. Let me congratulate him for that, as we have struck oil in Bombay High. *(Interruptions)* I am one who believes that whatever God does is for our good. Sir, let the scarcity of oil which has come may also be the indirect grace of God and that we will become self-sufficient by

developing our own resources in oil.

Sir, sometime back, we have been on and off referring here to the oil availability in Andhra Pradesh. Several teams have visited there. A Soviet team also had visited there and said that there is oil available in the Godavari-Krishna basin. But due to the lack of drilling facilities it has not been exploited. So, I request that the Minister may keep this in his view and see that immediately a survey team is sent, a seismic team is sent there and then the exploration of oil as in the Bombay High is begun in Andhra Pradesh also.

As far as oil concession and deals with the oil-producing countries are concerned, I think we need not depend on it because it is ultimately the developed countries, because of the vast resources at their disposal, that will benefit and their people will benefit. Only with friendship and goodwill, we can get benefit from outside countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you speaking on the Motion of Thanks to the President or about the Petroleum Ministry?

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: The President has referred to the oil crisis in his address. I wanted to refer to this problem in the last part of my speech, but when I saw the hon. Minister, I was inspired to speak about oil in the beginning. I think that is more useful thing than abusing each other. Some concrete steps should be taken to develop the oil resources in our country.

Coming to President's Address I want to bring out certain truths. Naturally truth is bitter and I should not be misunderstood. The Bhagwat Gita says that what appears bitter in the beginning will be nectar in the end and what appears to be nectar in the beginning may turn out to be poison in the end. Today our whole attention is concentrated on the hardships and sufferings of the people. Naturally the President has himself given importance to this matter in his speech. We have expressed our sympathy to the people here and outside. The President himself has expressed sympathy for the hardships of the people.

[Shrimati T. Lakshmikanthamma]

Perhaps it is easy to do this. To show the way how to remove the difficulties and solve the problems is not that easy. The steps that we are taking in this direction are not forceful and effective. The President in his Address has given a number of reasons for the rise in prices. Are these reasons going to help us in solving the problems? यहाँ पर बहुत उपदेश दिये गये हैं। कल भी दिये गये हैं, परसों भी और आज भी। इस देश में एक चीज जिसकी कीमत नहीं बढ़ी है वह उपदेश है। और मुफ्त मिलता है।

It is not even one and a half months since the kharif harvest was over in Andhra Pradesh. Even in surplus States like Andhra Pradesh prices have not come down. They are the same or perhaps more than what they were in May last. What is the reason for this? Whether it is a world phenomenon or not, it is the different matter. Has the Government understood that it is the result of the defective policies pursued in the matter. When a surplus State is made a free zone as our State was made very recently in our State and all the restrictions on internal movements of foodgrains are removed it helps the hoarders and smugglers to mop up all the stocks for profiteering at a later stage. I can understand if it helps the people of Maharashtra or Madras... (Interruptions). I want to warn the Government of one thing. In a month or two even in a surplus State like Andhra Pradesh, prices will start going up. I want to know whether the Government is taking some action to stop a situation. Apart from the advice we give what is the solution.

It is a fact that procurement is essential. At a time when there is a bumper crop, we allow traders to deal in wholesale trade in foodgrains. But when there is some difficult situation, suddenly we think of some public distribution system. Is it possible to gear it up so suddenly? The permanent measures should be taken to set right the public distribution system.

Some arguments are put forward that the kisan is not willing to part with his

foodgrains. What have we done? At the time of agricultural operations, if you give him manure, chemical fertiliser, diesel oil, some of his requirements, I am sure, he will gladly part with his foodgrains.

It appeared in a part of the press—I do not want to mention the name—that one Central Cabinet Minister in a press encounter ascribed the failure of the procurement drive in a year of good harvest to the anger of land-owners against attempts to seize their land. He justified the opposition to land reforms by taking of the peasants attachment to his land, citing the case of his servant. Will this not demoralise us and sap our will to fulfil the promises that we have made to the people?

There is nothing wrong in our fundamental policy of taking over wholesale trade in foodgrains. The main difficulty is defective public distribution system. Are we wholeheartedly trying to implement it is the main thing? There are certain States whose actions have been helping the traders in making huge profits. What is the outcome? What is the result? By not following our policies wholeheartedly, having lack of faith, on the part of certain State Governments in our policies, by helping the black marketers and profiteers, by not pursuing our policies, ultimately, our policies are crucified. The people lose faith in us; they say that we are not implementing our policies. The poor people are undergoing immeasurable sufferings and difficulties. I feel, this is a bad sign, an inauspicious sign.

I would like to say a few words about the States. So much has been said about the States. My own State has suffered. We gave a lead; may be, we gave a bad lead. But that is a different thing. Yesterday, Mr. Dandavate was emotionally telling us about Bombay that whatever happens, Bombay shall not be separated. Why don't you have the same emotional feeling about my State?

In 1972, the people gave us a massive mandate. The people put us in power. Why? Because they felt that there should be stable Governments in the States and they expected that we will implement the promises given to the people. What

happened? The Congress Governments, one after another, started falling, in Andhra Pradesh, in U.P., in Gujarat, in so many States. The people expected that we should implement our policies and the promises given to them. At the time of emergency, they said, "Like brave soldiers, we are prepared to fight and die." Are we prepared to do? Instead of taking the challenge and fighting like brave soldiers, we have shown our back when these reactionary forces held us up and also compromised with them and allowed them to take a lead.

There is a story that in war we should never show our back. When the body of a young soldier comes home, the mother sees whether the bullet is hit at the back or the front. If it is at the back, the mother has contempt that her child was a coward, he has shown his back. We should not do it. Even in the beginning stages, when the anti-social elements and reactionaries started creating hardship and coming in our way, we started shaking. Why? Why these days do we not hear speeches either from Ministers or from others about implementation of land reforms or ceiling on urban property? In every State we are immersed in power politics and are going far away from our chosen path. It is high time for introspection and self-analysis.

It is not correct to say that weak States make a strong Centre. States are like the limbs of body. If the hand is weak, ultimately the body will become weak. If the leg is weak, we get paralysis and ultimately the whole body suffers. So, it is strong States that make a strong Centre. It is a wrong argument to say that weak States make a strong Centre.

MR CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : Since you are presiding, Mr. Chairman, you are the protector of democracy. So, I appeal to you that it is a question of democratic system; it is not a question of party system; it is not a question whether Gujarat goes or Andhra Pradesh goes. It is a question of saving a democratic institution. People have

given a massive mandate. If democratic governments cannot deal with the situation, can Padma Vibhushan Sarin deal with it?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why are you against Padma Vibhushan so much?

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : If today we weaken our own democratic institution—when people have given such a massive mandate—then tomorrow how can you go to them and ask for help? We have to set up certain fundamental values. I want to repeat the same thing which Mr. Morarji Desai has said. Certain values have to be set up, certain democratic values have to be set up. (*Interruptions*) This is not the way of setting up democratic values. The same thing may happen anywhere. Why should we allow these things? It is the duty of every one of us, on this side or on that side, to maintain democratic institutions and set up certain democratic standards.

श्री एस० ए० शर्मा (श्रीनगर) : चेयरमैन साहब, पालियामेंट में मेरा जो तजुर्बा रहा है उस की बिना पर मुझे यह एहसास हो रहा है कि पालियामेंट का इंस्टीट्यूशन, पालियामेंटरी सिस्टम और पालियामेंटरी तरीका-ए-कार इस मुल्क में रफ़्ता-रफ़्ता इर्रेलिवेंट बनता जा रहा है। मेरा यह एहमाम राष्ट्रपति का एड्रेस सुनने के बाद और ज्यादा मजबूत हो गया। कल जब नये दौर के महात्मा—डा० कर्ण सिंह—यहां तकरीर कर रहे थे मारे-लिटी, स्परिटुअलिज्म और बैल्यूज पर, तो मेरा यह विश्वास और ज्यादा मजबूत हो गया कि इस मुल्क की जनता में पालियामेंट का ताल्लूक, उस का रिश्ता, कटता जा रहा है। हम यहां ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक नाटक करते हैं। सरकारी दल एक बात कहता है और आपोजीशन उस का विरोध करती है। अगर आपोजीशन कोई बात कहती है, तो सरकार को इस की मुखालफ़त करनी चाहिए, यह हमारा रोल रहा है। अब लोगों का एतकाद रफ़्ता-रफ़्ता पालियामेंटरी सिस्टम पर से उठता जा रहा है।

[श्री एस०ए० शर्मा]

यहाँ पर अक्सर यह बात कही गई कि गुजरात में जो कुछ हुआ, यह इस वक्त मुल्क में हिंसा का जो दौर चल रहा है, उस का सबब यह है कि कुछ विरोधी दल इस सिटुएशन को एक्सप्लायट कर रहे हैं, कुछ एन्टी-सोशल एलिमेंट्स इस सिटुएशन को एक्सप्लायट कर रहे हैं।

यह जानने की बात है कि क्यों हजारों की तादाद में लोग कानून तोड़ कर गोलियाँ खाने के लिए आते हैं, कथर्य तोड़ते हैं, फौज का मुकाबिला करते हैं, पुलिस का मुकाबिला करते हैं, उस का कारण क्या है? यह कोई शोक की बात नहीं है, तमाशा करने की बात नहीं है और जब नोजवान हमारे पार्लियामेन्ट्री सिस्टम पर विश्वास खो कर उस के बाद सीना तान कर गोलियाँ खाने के लिए आमादा हो जायें तो इस को आप अपोजीशन का कारनामा कह कर अपोजीशन को कैंडिट दे रहे हैं। जिस काम का अहल अपोजीशन नहीं है आप उसको वह तगमा दे रहे हैं। अगर वाकई इस मुल्क में अपोजीशन आज इतनी स्ट्रांग है कि वह गृहराज्य में एक खामोश नहीं तूफानी इन्कलाब पैदा कर सकती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि फिर तो कांग्रेस को यहाँ से उठ कर चले जाना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उन में कांग्रेसी भी हैं, गैर-कांग्रेसी भी हैं, बदलिस्मती में उन का पार्लियामेन्ट्री इन्स्टीट्यूशन में विश्वास उठता जा रहा है। इस में दोष किस का है? मैं दोष सिर्फ हुक्मरां जमात को नहीं देना चाहता। मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्हूरित की कदरों को पामाल करने के लिए, पार्लियामेन्ट्री इन्स्टीट्यूशन पर विश्वास खत्म करने के लिए अगर सरकारी जमात मुल्जिम है तो अपोजीशन भी बराबर मुल्जिम है। हम सब ने मिल कर इतने बड़े इन्स्टीट्यूशन का सत्यानाश कर के रख दिया। नतीजा यह है कि आज सब से ज्यादा कन्टेम्प्ट का भरकज जो है वह लेजिस्लेटर है, पार्लियामेन्टरियन है, चाहे वह

अपोजीशन की बिलांग करता है चाहे सरकारी जमात को। लेकिन यह कहने के बाद यह बात बहुत जरूरी हो जाती है कि इस में सब से ज्यादा दोष किस का है, सब से ज्यादा गाली किस को मिलनी चाहिए, सब से ज्यादा सजा किस को मिलनी चाहिए?

27 साल इस मुल्क की हुकूमत आपके हाथ में रही। आज अगर गुजरात के लोगों का लावा इतनी जोर से उबलने लगा, आज अगर महाराष्ट्र में बेचैनी है तो सवाल है कि इस का दोष किस को जायगा? आप कहते हैं कि भाखरा हम ने बनाया, बोकारो हम ने बनाया, इस मुल्क में हम ने इतनी तरक्की की। उस के लिए आप दाद चाहते हैं। ताली चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस बात के लिए अगर आप को ताली मिल सकती है तो आर जो कुछ मुल्क में हो रहा है, हिंसा हो रही है, भूख है, भुखमरी है उस के लिए आप का गाली भी जरूर मिलनी चाहिए। आप यह कह नहीं सकते कि मोठा मोठा हड़प, उस के लिए ताली बजाओ लेकिन अगर कोर्ट बुरा काम हो रहा है तो वह अपोजीशन के भिर पर थोपो।

सब से बड़ी बात पैल्यूज की है। सब से ज्यादा बातें उस मामले में डा० कर्ण मिह ने की। पैल्यूज की बातें उन्होंने की। क्या पैल्यूज को बातें हैं? गांधी जी इस मुल्क में थे, जवाहर लाल नेहरू इस मुल्क में थे। इस मुल्क में करप्शन उस वक्त भी था, भूख उस वक्त भी थी, इस मुल्क में बेकारी उस वक्त भी थी। लेकिन एक विश्वास था कि गांधी जी एक आइडियल हैं, जवाहर लाल जी एक आइडियल हैं, ये कोई ऐसा ममझौता नहीं कर सकते या कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते जिस से जनता का विश्वास खत्म हो जाय। लेकिन अब सब से बड़ी बात जो हो रही है वह यह हो रही है कि आप लोग जो इस मुल्क पर हुकूमत कर रहे हैं वह 27 वर्षों से कर रहे हैं इस बदकिशमत मुल्क के ऐवान पर, आप हमारे आइडियल नहीं हैं। आप की

कोताहियों का नतीजा क्या हो रहा है ? यह अलग एक बात है, इस वक्त मुल्क में एकोनामिक स्फेयर में बड़ी गंभीर सिचुएशन है। यह घबराने की जरूर बात है। मुल्क में इस वक्त बेचैनी है, यह घबराने की जरूर बात है। इस के लिए परेशान होने की बात है। लेकिन सब से ज्यादा खतरा जो इस वक्त है, सब से बड़ी मुश्किल जो इस वक्त है वह यह है कि इन हालात को पैदा करने में हुक्म-राम जमात और अपोजीशन मिल कर एक माहौल तैयार कर रही हैं जिस में सब से ज्यादा फायदा इस मुल्क के फिरकादाराना कम्युनल एलिमेंट्स को हो रहा है।

मुझे अफसोस है कि मेरे दोस्त मुस्लिम लीग के मुहम्मद कोया या नये मुस्लिम लीग के कायदे आजम श्री सुलेमान सेट यहां नहीं हैं। वह यहां होते तो मैं जरा खुल कर बात करता कि हुक्मरां जमात की नाकामियों से फायदा उठा कर इस मुल्क में एक बार फिर 1945 और 1947 का सा एंटमास्फेयर पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मुहम्मद कोया साहब ने कल कहा कि वह मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी को रेप्रेजेन्ट करते हैं और सिर्फ वह यह हक रखते हैं कि मुसलमानों की बातों को कहें। अगर हिन्दुस्तानी मुसलमानों ने मुहम्मद कोया को यह हक दिया होता या श्री सुलेमान सेट को यह हक दिया होता तो आज मुसलमानों का इस मुल्क में वजूद भी नहीं होता। मुसलमानों का 7 करोड़ की तादाद में यहां रहना इस बात की जमानत है कि उन्होंने विश्वास किया है इस मुल्क की अकसरियती जमात पर, इस मुल्क के हिन्दुओं पर, उन सेक्युलर अनासिर पर जिन्होंने 1947 के खूनी ड्रामे में भी कहा कि चाहे पाकिस्तान अपना मुल्क इस्लामी आधार पर बनाए लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान सेक्युलर इरादे पर कायम रहेगा और हिन्दुस्तान को सेक्युलर आईन दिया। उस वक्त मुस्लिम लीग के ये कायदे आजम जो आज सब्ज परचम ले कर मुरादाबाद; हैदराबाद और यू० पी० में फिर रहे हैं, उस वक्त इन

का कहीं वजूद नहीं था। मुझे यू० पी० के हाली इन्तखाबात में कुछ इलाकों का दौरा करने का मौका मिला। मुझे हैरत है इस ऐबान में बहुत से लोगों ने बुराई की सरकार की कि उन्होंने शिव-सेना के साथ समझौता किया है लेकिन मैं इल्जाम लगाता हूं, मेरा जार्ज है इस सरकार पर कि इस मुल्क में इस हुक्मत ने मुस्लिम लीग के साथ समझौता कर के, केरल में मुस्लिम लीग के साथ समझौता कर के इस मुल्क की एकता को, इस मुल्क की सेक्युलर फोर्सेज को सब से ज्यादा नुकसान पहुंचाया है। यही वजह है कि श्री सुलेमान सेट की आज यह हिम्मत पड़ी, उन्हें आज यह हौसला हुआ कि वह अपना मसूबा रिलीज करते वक्त यह कहें कि हम सेक्युलर हैं, हम मोहतरिम हैं इसलिए कि हम ने कांग्रेस के साथ समझौता किया है। मुझे उन की सियासत से इत्फाक नहीं है लेकिन आई थिक ही हैज ए प्वाइंट। उन तमाम ताकतों को मैं चैलेंज करता हूं, उन पर इल्जाम लगाता हूं कि उन्होंने इस किस्म की जमात को यहां सहायता दी, उस के साथ नाजायज समझौता कर के मुस्लिम कम्युनलिज्म कोरेस्पेक्टेबिलिटी बख्शी। नतीजा यह है कि उन लोगों ने यू० पी० में वह वह तकरीरें कीं, वह वह जहरीली तकरीरें कीं कि मुझे हैरत नहीं है अगर इंतखाबात का यह हंगामा खत्म होने के बाद यू० पी० में फिरकादाराना तनाव पहले से ज्यादा बढ़ जाय।

मेरा कहने का मकसद यह है कि इकित्सा-खियात में आप ड्राउट का सहारा ले सकते हैं, आप यह सहारा ले सकते हैं कि सारी दुनिया में ग्लोबल परस्पेक्टिव एकोनामिक का बड़ा खराब है, मैं आप को शूक का फायदा दे कर रिहा करूंगा, मैं आप को माफी दूंगा लेकिन आप मुझे यह बताइए कि मुस्लिम लीग और शिव सेना के साथ, कांग्रेस (ओ०) के साथ समझौता करने में कौन सी क्यामत थी ? कौन सी मजबूरी थी ? यही थी न कि आप एक स्टेट में हुक्मत नहीं बना सकते।

[श्री एस० ए० शमीम]

का कांग्रेस जिस के पेशवा गांधी जी रहे हैं, जिस के पेशवा मौलाना आजाद और अब्बाहुर लाल नेहरू रहे हैं, सिर्फ एक स्टेज में पावर में रहने के लिए उन कातिलों के साथ समझौता करें जिन्होंने कि मुल्क का बटवारा किया है, मुस्लिम लोगी लीडर हों या मेरे जनसंघ दोस्त ये दोनों इस मुल्क के बटवारे के जिम्मेदार हैं आप इन में से एक को बुरा कहते हैं और दूसरे को गले से लगाते हैं, आप कातिलों के साथ समझौता करते हैं, जिन के हाथों से खून की बू आती है और अफसोस का मुकाम यह है कि आज यू० पी० में वही खून पीने वाले, यही खून बहाने वाले सब्ज परचम ले कर मुसलमानों को बहकाने के लिए जाते हैं कि हम तुम्हारी आवाज को पार्लियामेंट में उठाएंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सिस्टम काबिले कबूल नहीं है जहाँ इस किस्म के जहर फैलाने वाले, पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर बन कर, पार्लियामेंट के फोरम को इस्तेमाल करें और यह कहे हम इस मुल्क में तुम्हारी आवाज उठाना चाहते हैं। मैं मुसलमान हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर फिरकादाराणा फसाद हो तो मुझसे मेरी आइडियोलोजी पूछे बगैर मेरा कल्ल हो सकता है। लेकिन यह जाती मामला है। सवाल यह है कि जो स्टेजों पर चढ़ कर हाथ में कुरान और सब्ज परचम ले कर मुसलमानों को तलकीन करते हैं कि हिन्दु तुम्हारा दुश्मन है, हिन्दु को वोट मत दो—मेरी जनसंघ से बहुत पुरानी लड़ाई है, है, ये बड़े मौखी लोग हैं, मौखी का मतलब है बड़े जालिम, लेकिन अगर इन मौखियों को महायता मिली है, अगर इन को जस्टिफिकेशन मिली है तो वह प्रोवाइड की है श्री सुलेमान सैट ने, मुस्लिम लीग के नये कायदे आजम श्री सुलेमान सैट ने जिन्होंने मुसलमानों की लाशों का सौदा कर के यू० पी० में चन्द इन्तख़ाबी सीटें जीतने के लिए मुसलमानों को कहा कि तुम सब्ज परचम को वोट दो। आज उर्दू का रोगा रोने वाले सुलेमान सैट को मैं चिल्लेंज करता हूँ

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सैट: (कोजीकोड़)
आप किस की तरजुमानी कर रहे हैं

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : मैं तरजुमानी कर रहा हूँ उन बेजबान मुसलमानों की जिन को आप ने सब्ज परचम दिखा कर यह बताया कि हम तुम्हारी निजात चाहने वाले हैं। आप यह भूल गए कि वही मुस्लिम लीग जिस ने पाकिस्तान बनाया

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सैट : यह वह मुस्लिम लीग नहीं है। मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह सकता हूँ। यह गुमराह करने की कोशिश की जा रही है

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : अगर यह वह मुस्लिम लीग नहीं है

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सैट : मैं कह सकता हूँ कौन सी मुस्लिम लीग है। आप क्या जानते हैं? आप इस के बारे में क्या कह सकते हैं? आप किस की नुमाइन्दगी करने हैं?

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : मैं आप से यह कह रहा था कि श्री सुलेमान सैट के कहने से मैं यह बात नहीं मानता

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request you, Mr. Sulaiman Sait, not to interrupt him. Your party member had a chance.

Please do not interrupt him now. Let us keep order in the House. You will get the chance and when your turn comes, you may say what you want to say. Till then, you don't interrupt him. Please keep the order in the House.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : Shri Sulaiman had one month's chance to poison the entire atmosphere in U. P.

आज 5 मिनट की स्पीच में वह पायज़न दूर नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन बात कहने की इजाज़त होनी चाहिये और चूँकि आप यहाँ मौजूद हैं, इस लिये आप से पूछता हूँ—मैंने आप की तकरीरों को पढ़ा है। आप ने कहा है कि यहाँ मुसलमानों ने हिन्दुओं को सलीका सिखाया है। आप के बनाववाला

ने कानपुर में तकरोर करते हुए कहा—
मिसिज गांधी इस लिये यहां जिन्दा है कि मुसल-
मान इस मुल्क में मौजूद हैं, वरना वह भी
फीरोजगांधी के साथ सती हो गई होती।
आप ने मुसलमानों के सैन्टीमेंट्स को उभारने
की कोशिश की है, मुसलमानों का खून करने के
लिये मैदान हमवार किया है। यू० पी० में
इन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है वह किसी से छिपा
नहीं है, आप चुंकि यहां आ गये, इस लिये
मुझे कुछ बातें कहनी पड़ीं। आप मुसलमानों
की लीडरी का दावा करने हैं, आप के स्पीकर्स
कहते हैं कि मुसलमानों की तरफ
से हम बोलेंगे, पूरी पार्लियामेंट में ढाई मम्बर
हो और मात करोड़ मुसलमानों की नुमाइन्दगी
का काम भरने हों, याद रखो यू० पी० में तुम्हारी
जमानतें जब्द हो जायेंगी।

आर० एस० एम० को मैं गवारा कर सकता
हूं, इसलिये कर सकता हूँ हिन्दू जनसंघ की
एक आइडियोलिजी है। वह इस मुल्क में
हिन्दू राज्य कायम करना चाहते हैं, तुम किस
का राज्य कायम करना चाहते हो, क्या चरण
मिह का राज्य कायम करना चाहते हो। अगर
तुम जीत भी जाओ, यू० पी० में तुम्हारे सारे
उम्मीदवार जीत जाय, लेकिन तुम को फिर
भी अक्मरियत नहीं मिलेगी, जब तक तुम को
दूसरों का ऐतमाद हासिल नहीं होगा, हम इस
मुल्क में तब तक जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते, जब
तक सैकुलरिज्म को मरन्दर न करें। जब तक
हिन्दुओं का ऐतमाद हासिल न करे। आप
कांग्रेस का साथ न दें, लेकिन मुल्क में और भी
सैकुलर जमायतें हैं—जिन का साथ वे सकते
हैं। मुसलमानों को कम्यूनल प्लेटफार्म पर
जमा करना मुसलमानों के लिये खतरा पैदा
करता है। मैं जब्बात की री मैं बह कर यह
बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, इस लिये कह रहा हूँ
कि मैंने यू० पी० में बड़ा हौलनाक नज्जारा
देखा है। 1946 में इस मुल्क का बटवारा
करानेवाली जमायत के लीडरान ने मुसलमानों
से कहा कि हिन्दुओं पर विश्वास नहीं किया
जा सकता। कुरान की आयतों के साथ जल्से

शुरू होते, सब्ब पचम लहराया जाता अं र कहा
जाता कि पता नहीं यहां पर पार्लियामेन्ट्री
सिस्टम कैसे कायम है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—
अक्सर मिसालें दी जाती हैं कि दुनिया के
मुमालिकों में मंहगाई बढ़ी है, दुनिया के मुमा-
लकों में करप्शन है—मिसाल इंग्लैंड की दी
जाती है, अमरीका की दी जाती है, मैं पूछना
चाहता हूँ कि इस मिसालों को वही ठक क्यो
महदूद रखते हैं। मैंने कहा था—उन मल्कों
में कुछ पार्लियामानी-कदरें हैं, पार्लियामानी रवा-
यतें हैं, जिन का वे पालन करते हैं। अभी
हाल में ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में स्ट्राइक हुई थी, बड़ा
माइनर ईशू था, यहां तो रोज ही स्ट्राइक होती
हैं, लेकिन वहां सिर्फ उस ईशू के लिये बहा की
गवर्नमेंट ने रिज्जाइन कर दिया और बहा कि
इन्वेक्शन होंगे। लेकिन आप तो यहां पूरी
गद्दी के मालिक हैं, उस को छोड़ना ही नहीं
चाहते। गुजरात में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई—
वहां सरकार को कहा गया कि चले जाओ,
मंहगाई के लिये हमारे सामने ब्रिटेन की मिसालें
लाते हो, अमरीका की मिसालें देते हो, तो
उनकी तरह की रवायतें क्यो कायम नहीं करेन।
नाकि लोगों में विश्वास हो जाय कि ये हुक्मरान
गद्दी पर काबिज होने के लिये कीन नहीं है।
आप ने यह कहा है कि हम हर कीमन पर
हुक्मत नहीं छोडेगे, अगर आज आप ने मुस्लिम
लीग को गले लगाया है, एक साप को गले
लगाया है तो कल मानूम नहीं किम जानवर
को गले लगायेंगे और मुझे खतरा है कि एक
दिन इन मूजियों को भी गले लगाओगे।
कुछ कदरों का पालन करो, खुदा के लिये, इन्-
साफ़ के लिये उन कदरों का पालन करो।

اِسْرٰی اِيس۔ اے۔ شعیب (شری نگر) :

چیرمین صاحب - پارلیمنٹ میں میرا
جو تجربہ رہا ہے اس کی بنا پر تو مجھے
یہ احساس ہو رہا ہے کہ پارلیمنٹ
کا انسٹیٹیوشن پارلیمنٹری سسٹم اور

[شری ایس۔ اے۔ شمیم]

پارلیمنٹری طریقہ کار اس ملک میں رفتہ رفتہ ارریلیونٹ بنتا جا رہا ہے۔ میرا یہ احساس راشترپتی کا ایٹریس سننے کے بعد اور زیادہ مضبوط ہو گیا۔ کل جب نئے دور کا مہاتما ڈاکٹر کرن سنگھ یہاں تقریر کر رہے تھے ماریلیٹی سپیرٹولزم اور ویلیوز پر تو میرا یہ وشواس اور زیادہ مضبوط ہو گیا۔ کہ اس ملک کی جتنا بے پارلیمنٹ کا تعلق اس کا رشتہ کٹتا جا رہا ہے۔ یہاں زیادہ سے زیادہ ایک ٹائک کرتے ہیں۔ سرکاری دل ایک بات کہتا ہے اور اپوزیشن اس کا ورودہ کرتی ہے۔ اور اپوزیشن کوئی بات کہتی ہے تو سرکار کو اس کو مخالفت کرنی چاہیے۔ یہ ہمارا رول رہا ہے۔ اب لوگوں کا اعتقاد رفتہ رفتہ پارلیمنٹری سسٹم پر سے اٹھتا جا رہا ہے۔

یہاں پر اکثر یہ بات کہی گئی کہ گجرات میں جو کچھ ہوا یا اس وقت ملک میں اہنسا کا جو دور چل رہا ہے اس کا سبب یہ ہے کہ کچھ اینٹی شوشل ایلیمینٹ اس سچویشن کو ایکسپلائیٹ کر رہے ہیں۔

یہ جاننے کی بات ہے کہ کیوں ہزاروں کی تعداد میں لوگ قانون توڑ کر گولیاں کھانے کے لئے آتے ہیں۔ کرفیو توڑتے ہیں۔ فوج کا مقابلہ کرتے ہیں۔ اس کا کارن کیا ہے۔ یہ کوئی شوق کی بات نہیں ہے۔ اور تماشہ کرنے کی بات نہیں ہے۔ اور

جب نوجوان ہمارے پارلیمنٹری سسٹم پر وشواس کھو کر اس کے بعد سینہ تان کر گولیاں کھانے کے لئے آمادہ ہو جائیں تو اس کو آپ اپوزیشن کا کارنامہ کہہ کر اپوزیشن کو کریڈٹ دے رہے ہیں۔ جس کام کا اہل اپوزیشن نہیں ہو آپ اس کو وہ تغمہ دے رہے ہیں۔ اگر واقعی اس ملک میں اپوزیشن آج اتنی سٹرونک ہے کہ وہ گجرات میں ایک خاموش نہیں طوفانی انقلاب پیدا کر سکتی ہے۔ تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ پھر تو کانگریس کو یہاں سے اٹھ کر چلے جانا چاہیے۔ لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان میں کانگریسی بھی ہیں۔ بد قسمتی سے ان کا پارلیمنٹری انسٹیٹیوشن سے وشواس اٹھتا جا رہا ہے۔ اس میں دوش کس کا ہے۔ میں دوش صرف حکمران جماعت کو نہیں دینا چاہتا۔ میں اس بات کو کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جمہوریت کی قدرون کو ہمال کرنے کے لئے پارلیمنٹری انسٹیٹیوشن پر وشواس ختم کرنے کے لئے اگر سرکاری جماعت ملزم ہے تو اپوزیشن بھی برابر ملزم ہے۔ ہم سب نے مل کر اتنے بڑے انسٹیٹیوشن کا ستیاناش کر کے رکھ دیا۔ نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ آج سب سے زیادہ کنٹیمپٹ کا مرکز جو ہے وہ لیجسلیٹر ہے۔ پارلیمنٹرین ہے۔ چاہے وہ اپوزیشن کو ہیلانگ کرتا ہے چاہے سرکاری جماعت کو۔ لیکن یہ کہنے کے بعد یہ بات

بہت ضروری ہو جاتی ہے کہ اس میں سب سے زیادہ دوش کس کا ہے۔ سب سے زیادہ گالی کس کو ملنی چاہئے۔ سب سے زیادہ سزا کس کو ملنی چاہئے۔ ۲۷ سال اس ملک کی حکومت آپ کے ہاتھ میں رہی۔ آج اگر گجرات کے لوگوں کا لاوا اتنے زور سے ابلنے لگا۔ آج اگر مہاراشٹر میں بیچینی ہے تو سوال ہے کہ اس کا دوش کس کو جانے گا۔ آپ کہتے ہیں کہ بھاگڑا ہم نے بنایا۔ بوکارو ہم نے بنایا اس ملک میں ہم نے اتنی ترقی کی اس کے لئے آپ داد چاہتے ہیں۔ تالی چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن ہر بات کے لئے تالی مل سکتی ہے تو اور جو کچھ ملک میں ہو رہا ہے اھنسا ہو رہی ہے۔ بھکمری ہے۔ اس کے لئے آپ کو گالی بھی ضرور ملنی چاہئے۔ آپ یہ کہہ نہیں سکتے کہ میٹھا میٹھا ہڈب۔ اس کے لئے تالی بجاؤ۔ لیکن اگر کوئی برا کام ہو رہا ہے تو وہ اپوزیشن کے سر پر تھوپیں۔

سب سے بڑی بات ویلیوز کی ہے۔ سب سے زیادہ باتیں اس معاملے میں ڈاکٹر کرن سنگھ نے کہیں۔ ویلیوز کی باتیں ہیں۔ گاندھی جی اس ملک میں تھے۔ جواہر لال نہرو اس ملک میں تھے۔ اس ملک میں کرپشن اس وقت بھی تھی۔ بھوک اس وقت بھی تھی۔ اس ملک میں بیکاری اس وقت بھی تھی۔

لیکن ایک وشواش تھا کہ گاندھی جی ایک آئیڈیل ہیں۔ جواہر لال جی ایک آئیڈیل ہیں۔ یہ کوئی ایسا سمجھوتا نہیں کر سکتے یا کوئی ایسی کارروائی نہیں کر سکتے۔ جس سے جتنا کا وشواش ختم ہو جائے۔ لیکن اب سب سے بڑی بات جو ہو رہی ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ آپ لوگ اس ملک پر حکومت کر رہے ہیں وہ ۲۷ برسوں سے کر رہے ہیں۔ اس بدقسمت ملک کے ایوان پر۔ آپ ہمارے آئیڈیل نہیں ہیں۔ آپ کی کوتاہیوں کا نتیجہ کیا ہو رہا ہے؟ یہ الگ ایک بات ہے۔ اس وقت ملک میں اکنومک سنیٹر میں بڑی گھمبیر سچویشن ہے یہ گھبرانے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ملک میں اس وقت بیچینی ہے۔ یہ گھبرانے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اس کے لئے پریشان ہونے کی ضرورت ہے۔ لیکن سب سے زیادہ خطرہ جو اس وقت ہے وہ سے بڑی مشکل جو اس وقت ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ ان حالات کو پیدا کرنے میں حکمران جماعت اور اپوزیشن ملکر ایک ماحول تیار کر رہی ہیں جس میں سب سے زیادہ فائدہ اس ملک کے فرقہ دارانہ کمیونل ایلیمینٹس کو ہو رہا ہے۔

مجھے افسوس ہے کہ میرے دوست مسلم لیگ کے محمد کویا یا نئے مسلم لیگ کے قائد اعظم شری سلیمان سیٹ یہاں نہیں ہیں۔ وہ یہاں ہوتے تو میں ذرا کھل کر بات کرتا۔ کہ

[شری ایس۔ اے۔ شمیم

حکمران جماعت کی ناکامیوں سے فائدہ اٹھا کر اس ملک میں ایک بار پھر ۱۹۴۵ اور ۱۹۴۷ کا سا ایٹموسفئیر پیدا کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔ محمد کويا صاحب نے کل کہا کہ وہ مسلم کمیونٹی کو ریپریزنٹ کرتے ہیں۔ اور صرف وہ یہ حق رکھتے ہیں۔ کہ مسلمانوں کی باتوں کو کہیں۔ اگر ہندوستانی مسلمانوں نے محمد کويا کو یہ حق دیا ہوتا یا شری سلیمان سیٹ کو یہ حق دیا ہوتا تو آج مسلمانوں کا اس ملک میں وجود بھی نہیں ہوتا۔ مسلمانوں کا سات کروڑ کی تعداد میں یہاں رہنا اس بات کی ضمانت ہے کہ انہوں نے وشواس کیا ہے اس ملک کی اکثریت جماعت پر۔ اس ملک کے ہندوؤں پر۔ ان سیکولر عناصر پر۔ جنہوں نے ۱۹۴۷ کے خونی ڈرامے میں بھی کہا کہ جاے پاکستان اپنا ملک اسلامی آدھار پر بنائے۔ لیکن ہندوستان سیکولر ارادے پر قائم رہیگا۔ اور ہندوستان کو سیکولر آئین دیا۔ اس وقت مسلم لیگ کے یہ قائد اعظم جو آج سبز پرچم لیکر مراد آباد۔ حیدرآباد اور یو۔پی میں پھر رہے ہیں اس وقت ان کا کوئی وجود نہیں تھا۔ مجھے یو۔پی کے حافی انتخابات میں کچھ علاقوں کا دورا کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ حیرت ہے کہ اس ایوان میں بہت سے لوگوں نے برائی کی سرکار کی کہ انہوں

نے شو سینا کے ساتھ سمجھوتا کیا ہے۔ لیکن میں الزام لگاتا ہوں میرا چارج ہے اس سرکار پر کہ اس ملک میں اس حکومت نے مسلم لیگ کے ساتھ سمجھوتا کر کے کیرل میں مسلم لیگ کے ساتھ سمجھوتا کر کے اس ملک کی ایکٹا کو سیکولر فورسز کو سب سے زیادہ نقصان پہنچایا ہے۔ یہ وجہ ہے کہ شری سلیمان سیٹ کی آج یہ ہمت پڑی انہیں آج یہ حوصلہ ہوا کہ وہ اپنا منسوبہ ریلیز کرنے وقت بہ کہیں کہ ہم سیکولر ہیں۔ ہم محترم ہیں اس لئے کہ ہم نے کانگریس کے ساتھ سمجھوتا کیا ہے۔ مجھے ان کی سیاست سے اتفاق نہیں ہے۔ لیکن آئی بھنک ہی ہیز اے پائینٹ۔ ان تمام طاموؤں کو میں چیلنج کرنا ہوں۔ ان پر الزام لگانا ہوں۔ کہ انہوں نے اس قسم کی جماعت کو مہان سہاینا دی۔ اس کے ساتھ ناجائز سمجھوتا کر کے مسلم کمیونیزم کو ریپریزنٹیشن بخشی۔ نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ ان لوگوں نے یو۔پی۔ میں وہ وہ تقریریں کیں۔ وہ وہ زہردی تقریریں کیں کہ مجھے حیرت نہیں ہے اگر انتخابات کا یہ ہنگامہ ختم ہونے کے بعد یو۔پی۔ میں فرقہ دارانہ تناؤ پہلے سے زیادہ بڑھ جائے۔

میرا کہنے کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ اکتیساخیات میں آپ ڈراوٹ کا سہارا لے سکتے ہیں۔ آپ یہ سہارا لے سکتے ہیں۔ کہ ساری دنیا میں گلوبل پراسپییکٹو اکنومک کا بڑا خراب ہے۔

میں آپ کو شک کا فائدہ دے کر رہا کرو نگا۔ میں آپ کو معافی دونگا۔ لیکن آپ مجھے یہ بتائیے کہ مسلم لیگ اور شو سینا کے ساتھ۔ کانگریس (O) کے ساتھ سمجھوتا کرنے میں کونسی قیامت تھی۔ کون سی مجبوری تھی۔ یہی تھی تاکہ آپ ایک سیٹ میں حکومت نہیں بنا سکتے۔ کیا کانگریس جس کے پیشوا گاندھی جی رہے ہیں۔ جس کے پیشوا مولانا آزاد اور جواہر لال نہرو رہے ہیں۔ صرف ایک سیٹ میں پاور میں رہنے کے لئے ان قانونوں کے ساتھ سمجھوتا کرے جنہوں نے ملک کا بٹوارا کیا ہے۔ مسلم لیگی لیڈر ہیں یا میرے جن سنگھی دوست۔ بہ دونوں اس ملک کے بٹوارے کے ذمے دار ہیں۔ آپ ان میں سے ایک کو برا کہتے ہیں۔ اور دوسرے کو گلے سے لگاتے ہیں۔ آپ قاتلوں کے ساتھ سمجھوتا کرنے ہیں۔ جن کے ہاتھوں سے خون کی بو آتی ہے۔ اور افسوس کا مقام یہ ہے کہ آج یو۔ پی۔ میں خون پینے والے یہی خون بہانے والے سبز پرچم لے کر مسلمانوں کو بھکانے کے لئے جاتے ہیں۔ کہ ہم تمہاری آواز کو پارلیمنٹ میں اٹھائیں گے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ سسٹم قابل قبول نہیں ہے جہاں اس قسم کے زہر پھیلانے والے۔ پارلیمنٹ کے ممبر بن کر پارلیمنٹ کے فورم کو استعمال کریں اور یہ کہیں کہ ہم اس ملک میں تمہاری آواز اٹھانا

چاہتے ہیں۔ میں مسلمان ہوں۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر فرقہ دارانہ فساد ہوں تو مجھ سے میری آئیڈیولوجی پوچھے بغیر میرا قتل ہو سکتا ہے۔ لیکن یہ ذاتی معاملہ ہے۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ جو سیٹوں پر چڑھ کر ہاتھ میں قرآن اور سبز پرچم لے کر مسلمانوں کو نلقین کرتے ہیں کہ ہندو تمہارا دشمن ہے ہندو کو ووٹ مت دو۔ میری جن سنگھ سے بہت پرانی لڑائی ہے۔ یہ بڑے موڈی لوگ ہیں۔ موڈی کا مطلب ہے بڑے ظالم۔ لیکن اگر ان موڈیوں کو سہائتا ملی ہے اور ان کو جسٹیفیکیشن ملی ہے تو وہ پرووائیڈ کی ہے شری سلیمان سیٹ نے۔ مسلم لیگ کے نئے قائد اعظم شری سلیمان سیٹ نے جنہوں نے مسلمانوں کی لاشوں کا سودا کر کے یو۔ پی۔ میں چند انتخابی سیٹیں جیتنے کے لئے مسلمانوں کو دیا کہ تم سبز پرچم کو ووٹ دو۔ آج اردو کا رونا رونے والے سلیمان سیٹ کو میں چیلنج کرتا ہوں۔

شری ابراہم سلیمان سیٹ : آپ انس کی ترجمانی کر رہے ہیں۔

شری ایس اے شمیم : میں ترجمانی کر رہا ہوں ان بے زبان مسلمانوں کی جن کو آپ نے سبز پرچم دکھا کر یہ بتلایا کہ ہم تمہاری نجات چاہنے والے ہیں۔ آپ یہ بھول گئے کہ وہی مسلم لیگ جس نے پاکستان بنایا۔

شری ابراہم سیٹ سلیمان : یہ وہ
مسلم لیگ نہیں ہے۔ میں ذمے داری
کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں۔ یہ گمراہ
کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔
شری ایس اے شمیم : اگر یہ وہ
مسلم لیگ نہیں ہے۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔

شری ابراہم سیٹ سلیمان : میں کہہ
سکتا ہوں کونسی مسلم لیگ ہے۔ آپ
کہا جانے ہیں۔ آپ اس کے بارے میں
کیا کہہ سکتے ہیں۔ آپ کس کی
نمائندگی کرتے ہیں۔

شری اس۔ اے۔ شمیم : میں آپ
سے یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ شری سلیمان
سیٹ کے کہنے سے میں یہ بات نہیں مانتا۔

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request you,
Mr. Sulaiman Sait, not to interrupt him.
Your party member had a chance. Please
do not interrupt him now. Let us keep
order in the House. You will get the
chance and when your turn comes, you
may say what you want to say. Till then,
you don't interrupt him. Please keep the
order in the House.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Shri Sulaiman
Sait had one month's chance to poison
the entire atmosphere in U.P.

اس پانچ منٹ کی سہج میں وہ نوائزن
دور نہیں ہو سکتا ہے لیکن بات کہنے
کی اجازت ہوئی چاہئے۔ اور چونکہ
آپ یہاں موجود ہیں۔ اس لئے میں
آپ سے پوچھنا ہوں۔ میں نے آپ کی
تقریروں کو پڑھا ہے۔ آپ نے کہا
ہے کہ یہاں مسلمانوں نے ہندوؤں کو
سب سے سکھایا ہے۔ آپ کے بنات والا نے
کانپور میں تقریر کرتے ہوئے کہا۔ مسز

اندرا گاندھی اس لئے یہاں موجود ہیں
کہ مسلمان اس ملک میں موجود ہیں۔
ورنہ وہ بھی فیروز گاندھی کے ساتھ سٹی
ہو گئی ہوتیں۔ آپ نے مسلمانوں کے
سینیٹیمینٹس کو ابھارنے کی کوشش کی
ہے۔ مسلمانوں کا خون کرنے کے لئے
میدان ہموار کیا ہے۔ یو۔ پی۔ میں
انہوں نے کچھ کہا ہے وہ کسی سے
چھپا نہیں ہے۔ آپ چونکہ یہاں آ گئے
اس لئے مجھے کچھ بانس کرنی پڑیں۔
آپ مسلمانوں کی لیڈری کا دعوہ کرتے
ہیں۔ آپ کے سپیکر کہتے ہیں کہ
مسلمانوں کی طرف سے ہم بولنگے۔ پوری
پارلیمنٹ میں ڈھائی ممبر ہو۔ اور
سات کروڑ مسلمانوں کی نمائندگی کا
دم بھرنے ہوں۔ یاد رکھو یو۔ پی۔
میں تمہاری ضمانتیں ضبت ہو جائیں گی۔
آر۔ اس۔ ایس۔ کو مس گوارا کر
سکتا ہوں۔ اس لئے کر سکتا ہوں ہندو
جن سنگھ کی ایک آئندہولوجی ہے۔ وہ
اس ملک میں ہندو راج قائم کرنا
چاہتے ہیں۔ ہم کس کا راج چاہنے
ہو۔ کیا چرن سنگھ کا راج قائم کرنا
چاہتے ہو۔ اگر ہم جیت بھی جاؤ یو۔
پی۔ میں تمہارے اور امبدوار جیت
جائیں۔ لیکن ہم کو پھر بھی اکثریت
نہیں ملے گی۔ جب تک ہم کو دوسروں
کا اعتماد حاصل نہیں ہم اس ملک میں
تب تک زندہ نہیں رہ سکتے۔ جب تک
کہ سیکولرزم کو سرنڈر نہ کر دیں۔
جب تک ہندوؤں کا اعتماد حاصل نہ
کریں۔ آپ کانگریس کا ساتھ نہ دیں۔

لیکن ملک میں اور بھی سیکولر جماعتیں ہیں۔ جن کا ساتھ دے سکتے ہیں۔ مسلمانوں کو کمیونل پلیٹ فارم پر جمع کرنا مسلمانوں کے لئے خطرہ پیدا کرنا ہے۔ میں جذبات کی رو میں بہہ کر یہ بات نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں۔ اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ میں نے یو۔پی۔ میں بڑا ہولناک نظارہ دیکھا ہے۔ ۱۹۴۶ میں اس ملک کا بنوارا کروانے والی جماعت کے لیڈران نے مسلمانوں سے کہا کہ ہندوؤں پر وشواس نہیں لیا گیا جا سکتا۔ قرآن کی غائبیوں کے ساتھ جلسے شروع ہوتے۔ سبز پرچم لہرا رہا جاتا اور کہا جاتا کہ ہا نہیں یہاں پر پارلیمنٹری سسٹم جسے قائم ہے۔ میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اکثر مثالیں دی جاتیں ہیں کہ دنیا کے ممالکوں میں مہنگائی بڑھی ہے۔ دنیا کے ممالکوں میں ٹریشن ہے۔ مثال انگلینڈ کی دی جاتی ہے اور امریکہ کی دی جاتی ہے۔ میں بوجھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان مثالوں کو یہاں تک کیوں محدود رکھا گیا ہے۔ میں نے کہا تھا کہ ان ممالکوں میں بچہ پارلیمانی قدریں ہیں۔ پارلیمانی روایتیں ہیں۔ جن کا وہ پالنہ کرنے میں ابھی حال میں گریٹ بریٹن میں سٹرائیک ہوئی تھی۔ بڑا مائینر ایشو تھا۔ یہاں نو روز ہی سٹرائیکیں عوتی ہیں۔ لیکن وہاں صرف اس ایسٹو کے لئے وطن کی گورنمنٹ نے ریزائین کر دیا۔ اور کہا کہ الیکشن ہوں گے۔ لیکن آپ تو

یہاں پوری گدی کے مالک ہیں۔ اس کو چھوڑنا ہی نہیں چاہتے۔ گجرات میں ایسی ستیہ پیدا ہوئی ہے۔ وہاں سرکار کو کہا گیا کہ جاو مہنگائی کے لئے ہمارے لئے بریٹن کی مثالیں لاتے ہو۔ امریکہ کی مثالیں دیتے ہو۔ تو ان کی طرح کی روایتیں کیوں قائم نہیں کرتے۔ تاکہ لوگوں میں وشواس ہو جائے کہ یہ حکمران گدی پر قابض ہونے کے لئے کین نہیں ہیں۔ آپ نے یہ کہا ہے کہ ہم ہر قیمت پر حکومت نہیں چھوڑینگے۔ اگر آج آپ نے مسلم لیگ کو گلے لگایا ہے ایک سانپ کو گلے لگایا ہے تو کل معلوم نہیں۔ کس جانور کو گلے لگائینگے۔ اور مجھے خطرہ ہے کہ ایک دن ان موذیوں کو بھی گلے لگائیں گے۔ کچھ قدروں کا پالنہ کرو خدا کے لئے۔ انصاف کے لئے ان قدروں کا پالنہ کرو۔۔۔۔۔۔ شکر ہے۔]

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay-Central South) : I was tempted to participate in this discussion after hearing my revered leader Shri Morarji Desai. He dealt with the various aspects of the present situation in the country and also made some suggestions. As to how far they will be practicable and useful, he himself knows. But he made one big or tall claim that during his time, when they were in power, the food situation in this country was all right. He quoted the figure of 72 million tonnes food production in 1965 and 74 million tonnes in 1966, and during 1971 and 1972, the total for the two years came to about 195 million tonnes. But at the same time, he should have drawn attention to what the population of the country was at that time. According to the census figure of 1961, the population was 43.90 crores.

while according to the 1971 figure, the population is 54.80 crores, an increase of about 11 crores. The food production has not increased to the extent required, inkeeping with the total increase in population. I say that this is one of the reasons for the present stage of maldistribution. It may be that other causes are there. But I do concede that it is not only that the food production has not kept pace with the increase in population, but whatever food has been produced has not been equitably or properly distributed.

When the food policies are being evolved, we are not taking India as a whole but we are dealing with it compartmentally.

We cannot import or export from one State to another. Now, the restrictions have gone down even to the zila and taluka levels. What is needed is a very dynamic and bold food policy so that we shall not have a continuation of the present phenomenon when cheaper grains are available at one place, say, rise at Rs. 1.20 per k.g. at Moga, while at another place, the price is Rs. 4 or 5. Either the food control should be properly and equitably done or otherwise there should be some method to ensure that the people get the cereals which they require at reasonable prices.

Today, only about 3 kg or 4 kg are supplied. What is required is about 8 to 10 kg. and at least 8 kg. But even this minimum is not being distributed to say in many places.

Then, Shri Morarji Desai referred to corruption. I would like to ask him since when he has realised that there is corruption.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : 1971.

SHRI S. A. KADER : Corruption was there from the beginning when we took over from the British Government. In fact, it was there even before that, but we took it alongside with that. It is said that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. That process had started not after 1971 but it had started from 1947 onwards from that time onwards, values have begun to change. Power was for *Seva*, but it became self-*Seva* and not *Seva* of the *Janata*. This is what has happened, and I think the leadership from that time onwards up till

now is also responsible for having changed these values and bringing us to this position today. Shri Kamraj Nadar had once said, 'I take my responsibility for what has happened from 1946 till now.' That is the correct way. I would have expected Shri Morarji Desai to take his share of the responsibility for bringing about corruption.

Why there is corruption? One important cause is the present election system. It is not a party matter, it is a national question. As long as the present election system is there, every party will have to depend on corruption.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE (Betul): What is your alternative?

SHRI S. A. KADER : We will have to have some rethinking about it. It is not easy to say 'this is the alternative'. This requires complete rethinking. We have had experience of this for 25 years. We should now see that elections are so managed that the parties have not to depend on black money, whether it is the Congress party or any other party. One of the contributory factors for the existence of a parallel economy, a white market and a black market, is the election system which keeps the black market going. Therefore, very radical steps should be taken to mitigate this kind of corruption.

I would make this appeal. It is a question for all parties in this country. They should sit together and evolve a method and then come and say that this is the way our elections will be run hereafter.

The second point is this. It has been so planned that every year we are having elections, either in a zila parishad or in a State or to Parliament. Instead of devoting all our energies to the constructive tasks of the State and the country, every time we fight amongst ourselves in elections. All said and done, election creates bad blood every time. Therefore, there should be the minimum of election. Of course, if you want to maintain the democratic system, there must be elections, but at what time and what type of elections, these are things which require consideration.

I would now refer to my friend Shri Koya's speech. Shri Koya is not here, but Shri Suleiman Sait is here. Shri Koya made, according to him, a very good speech. He said, "I am talking about some important matters pertaining to a certain community". Now it is my stand and I hope it is the stand of the House, of all of us, that in this House no member can say who represents which community. There is not a single constituency in this country where you can say that only one community or people belonging to one religion are the voters and nobody else. There must be non-Muslims in Shri Koya's constituency also; having got votes from non-Muslims also, it does not lie in his mouth to say that he represents only a particular community. Take my constituency for example. The Muslim voters there are hardly 96,000 out of a total of 7 lakh voters. If I say that I am a Muslim and so I speak on behalf of Muslims, it is irrelevant and illogical.

SHRI N. K. P. SAI'VE : And untrue.

SHRI S. A. KADER : We speak here on behalf of the people, on behalf of our constituencies as a whole. We cannot isolate a certain chunk of the population and say that we speak on their behalf. This is a fundamental thing that was to be understood. The sooner we understand it the better for all of us.

Then he spoke about the Urdu language. He said it should be recognised and made the second language wherever it is spoken. To that extent, I agree with him that wherever it is predominantly spoken, it should be done. He cannot take the name of a community to urge this. Urdu is not the language of Muslims as such. I corrected him then. He also agreed with me. My friend, Shri Sulaiman Sait will also agree.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode) : Definitely; it is an Indian language.

SHRI S. A. KADER : Then why are you putting it that way? Let those people whose mother tongue is Urdu and want it to be safeguarded press for it. There are thousands of non-Muslims

whose mother tongue is Urdu. Today one who is carrying the banner of Urdu in the Rajya Sabha is a non-Muslim, our friend Shri A. N. Mulla. These are the people who are affected. But Urdu is not the language of only Muslims. It had been made a plank in the Muslim League agitation to strengthen the two-nation theory.

At that time, we were told that the Muslims and the Hindus were two separate nations. And what is the reason? One reason is that they are different religions; secondly, the language of Muslims is Urdu. These were the reasons which were adduced to the two-nation theory. My friend Shri Sulaiman Sait will bear me out. Are you still holding that view? If you are not holding that view, then why is it that you are again putting on behalf of the Muslim League the same slogan which was put before 1947?

Sir, it seems the Muslim League claims that they are a different organisation. But what I feel is that they are the same old wine in a new bottle.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : They have no parentage.

SHRI S. A. KADER : It is not in the interests of the Muslims or Urdu. If anyone has done harm to this beautiful Urdu language, no other party than the Muslim League has done it. That is one reason why today Urdu is suffering. (Interruptions) Therefore, I request my friend Shri Sulaiman Sait that it is high time you spoke less on Urdu and let those people speak about Urdu who are affected by it and let them do it. Do not please bring them on the communal platform which you represent. That is my humble submission, if you are really a lover of Urdu. If you are not really a lover of Urdu, then, you are only a politician, of course, any means or anything may be followed by you.

The second thing that I want to point out to Shri Sulaiman Sait is this. It is the way in which appeals were made in the recent Uttar Pradesh elections and in other elections. I am not only telling him. I am telling also those persons including even the political parties.

[Shri S. A. Kader]

who try to mobilise or polarise the Muslims votes for the sake of the party or for the sake of the individual or for the sake of their own gains. They are leading the Muslim masses into another five years of perpetual fear. I tell you this, because there are four or five parties in election. If you go and tell the Muslims, "You Muslims should vote only to their party because the Muslims will be protected by them," the other four parties will become enemies. That is why there are so many communal riots after the elections. All the communal riots that have taken place in Independent India have no religious basis. It is all on a political basis. Therefore, I would urge that if the interests of the Muslims were at your heart and not politics, if the interest of the common Muslims is at your heart, the only way is to see that the Muslims of India are brought into the mainstream of Indian political life and culture and to see that they progress as India progresses.

I would be one with you to fight injustice on the basis of community or communalism. But I shall not and will not appeal to my Muslim brethren to vote for me or vote for my party just because they are Muslims. If they are Indians, if they belong to this country and are born and bred in this country, if they think that they are Indians, they should be made to think that they are Indians and to take a broad perspective of the national character, and they should be brought into the mainstream. Then alone Muslim community and the Muslim usages will be safe. Otherwise, you are exposing all the good values of Islam for your political purpose and a day will come when these things will be exploited by the other parties.

I will not call names. You will be doing a big dis-service to the Muslim community because of your political games. You will have to make a choice, whether you want to serve the Muslims: then bring them into the mainstream; if you want to serve yourself, then you can go along as you are doing.

श्री जांबवंत धोटे (नागपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आज हमारा राष्ट्र संक्रमण काल के उत्तरार्ध से गुजर रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में आप सुबह कोई भी अखबार उठाकर देखें तो आपको उसमें पढ़ने को मिलेगा कि कहीं न कहीं गोलीबार हुआ, कहीं न कहीं लाठी-चार्ज हुआ, कहीं न कहीं अश्रु गैस के शेल्ल बरसाये गए, कहीं पर हड़ताल हुई, कहीं पर बन्द का कार्यक्रम रहा, कहीं पर घेराव हुआ और कहीं पर हजारों लोग जेल में ठूस दिये गए या गोलियों से भून दिये गये। इसका मतलब साफ है कि सरकार विरोधी जनता का संग्राम हमारे देश में आज शुरू हो गया है। शासनकर्त्ता, शासन-व्यवस्था तथा शासन विरुद्ध जनता का टकराव हमारे देश में शुरू हुआ है और लोगों के ऊपर ऐसी अवस्था में जब लोग रोजी-रोटी के लिये, अपने सवालालत राज्य-कर्त्ताओं के सामने पेश करने के लिये आगे आते हैं, रोजी-रोटी माँगते हैं उस वक़्त शासनकर्त्ता उनको गोलियों से भून देते हैं, डंडों और गोलियों के बलबूते पर इस देश की जनता के ऊपर शासनकर्त्ता आज हुकूमत कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं जाहिराना तौर पर बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में आज तक किसी ने भी डंडे और गोलियों के भरोसे पर जनता पर हुकूमत नहीं की है। आज सरकार डंडा, गोली और ताकत के भरोसे पर पुलिस के जरिये हुकूमत करना चाहती है। इसी में जम्हूरियत की हत्या है। आज हमारा प्रजा-तंत्र खतरे में आया है। ऐसी बातें सारी ओर से कही जा रही हैं। पार्टी इन पावर की तरफ से यही दलीलें पेश की जाती हैं और विरोधी दलों की तरफ से भी यही दलीलें बारबार पेश की जाती हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में आज का जो पीरियड है, चरण है यह क्रान्ति पर्व है। सही माने में इन्कलाब और क्रान्ति का पर्व है और इसमें से हम आगे गुजर रहे हैं। लेकिन इन्कलाब को, क्रान्ति को एक नेतृत्व चाहिये, और क्रान्ति एक शास्त्र, एक साइन्स होती है, बदकिस्मती से हमारे देश में जो इन्कलाब है, क्रान्ति है उस का नेतृत्व करने के लिये नेतृत्व

न तो पार्टी इन पावर के पास है और न अपोजीशन के पास है। इसलिये क्या हो रहा है ? एक तो रिवोल्यूशन की साइंस है उसको हमने स्टडी नहीं किया और क्रान्ति को जो नेतृत्व चाहिये वह नेतृत्व आज हमारे देश में दोनों ओर नहीं है, ऐसी अवस्था में जो क्रान्ति का पर्व है, इन्कलाब का जो चरण है इसकी जगह अनाकी, अराजकता ले रही है। और क्रान्ति की जगह जब अनाकी लेती है उस वक्त क्या होता है वह आप गुजरात में देख रहे हैं। बम्बई में गोलियां चलायी जाती हैं, विदर्भ में पुलिस की ओर से लोगों को भून दिया जाता है और डंडे के बल पर लोगों पर शासन किया जाता है। गुजरात हो, विदर्भ हो, हम कहना चाहते हैं कि इसी ढंग से यदि राज्यकर्त्ता अपनी राजनीति चलते रहे तो गुजरात के रास्ते पर सारा देश जायेगा। आज गुजरात उस रास्ते पर जा रहा है कल को बम्बई जायेगा, विदर्भ जायेगा और उत्तर प्रदेश भी जा रहा है तथा बंगाल भी जायेगा। हम उन्माद में हैं सत्ता के। क्या हो रहा है क्या नहीं यह सोचते ही नहीं हैं। केवल हुकूमत करना चाहते हैं। विधान सभा, लोक सभा, जिला परिषद् आदि में चुन कर आना चाहते हैं। लेकिन वह भी चुनाव का नतीजा जाहिर है। पांडिचेरी में क्या हुआ ? हमने देखा पार्टी इन पावर और संगठन कांग्रेस जो जुदा हुए बंगलौर में, फिर पांडिचेरी में मिले। तो क्या नतीजा हुआ वह भी हम ने देखा। मणिपुर में भी देखा और उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या होगा वह भी देखेंगे। और लोक सभा के बाई इलेक्शन में जो कल फ़ैसला आया उसमें भी देखा कि क्या नतीजा निकला। राज्यकर्त्ताओं के ऊपर लोक अपना अविश्वास क्यों प्रकट कर रहे हैं ? बम्बई में वही देखा और नागपुर में भी यही देखा। जब जनता जाहिराना तौर पर मैदान में आ कर अपना अविश्वास शासन-कर्त्ताओं पर प्रकट कर रही है उस वक्त गोलियों से शासन चलाने की कोशिश करना स्वयं प्रजातन्त्र को पांव के नीचे कुचलने की कोशिश करना है। यह राज्यकर्त्ताओं को ख्याल में

रखना चाहिये। यदि रिवोल्यूशन को लीडरशिप हासिल नहीं होतो वह अनाकी में बदल जायेगा। फ्रांस का रिवोल्यूशन हमने देखा उसमें प्रभावी नेतृत्व नहीं था जिसका नतीजा हुआ कि फ्रांस की राज्य क्रान्ति कुछ दिनों के बाद अराजकता में परिवर्तित हो गई। और चीन में जब च्यांगकाईशेक थे उस जमाने में जो अराजकता फैली थी उसको माउत्सेतुंग जैसा नेता मिला जिसने वहां के जन-असंतोष को सही मोड़ दिया, नेतृत्व दिया और अराजकता को क्रान्ति में परिवर्तित किया।

आज रेडियो, अखबारों में बहुत सारी खबरें पार्टी इन पावर की ओर से आती हैं जिनसे हमको यही दिखाई देता है कि सारी तरफ असंतोष है और उस असंतोष को बटोरने की कोशिश कुछ लोग करना चाहते हैं। राज्यकर्त्ता कहते हैं कि अपोजीशन के लोग इसका फायदा उठा कर लोगों को भड़काने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं राज्यकर्त्ताओं को बताना चाहता हूं कि हम अपोजीशन के लोग क्या पार्टी इन पावर की गलत नीतियों की तारीफ़ करेंगे ? हमारा हक है लोगों का असंतोष बटोरना और उसको बटोर कर पार्टी इन पावर का पांव सही रास्ते पर लाना। यह आरोप करना कि विरोधी दलों के लोग असंतोष का फायदा उठाते हैं, निराधार है। आखिर असंतोष आप ही की तो देन है। असंतोष आप की नीतियों ने निर्माण किया है चाहे वह नीतियां आर्थिक हों, सामाजिक हों, या राजनीतिक हों और उस असंतोष को हम संगठित नहीं करेंगे और आपके ऊपर हमला नहीं करेंगे तो क्या करेंगे ? ऐसी स्थिति में जब प्रजातन्त्र ही खतरे में आ रहा है, ऐसा कहा जा रहा है, तो राज्यकर्त्ताओं को अन्तर्मुख होकर देखना चाहिये कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं, कहां जा रहे हैं, हम इस देश में क्या लाना चाहते हैं ? माननीय सार्वभौम अम्बुल कादर, जो हमारे साथ विधान सभा में रहे, जब उन्होंने कहा यह जो सिस्टम है पार्लियामेण्टी सिस्टम इसमें चुनाव का जो ढंग है इस ढंग से कुछ नहीं होगा, उसी वक्त हमारे मित्र माननीय सार्वभौम

[श्री जाबुवंत धोटे]

ने पूछा कि आल्टरनेटिव क्या है ? आज हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र का आल्टरनेटिव क्या है यही खोज हर जगह हो रही है। आज प्रजातन्त्र बहुत बुरे ढंग से नाकामयाब साबित हुआ है। तो ऐसे समय प्रजातन्त्र का आल्टरनेटिव क्या है, उसकी जगह दूसरी आइडियालाजी क्या है, इसी की खोज में हैं।

गुजरात में जो हुआ, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात का आन्दोलन कोई नेताओं या दलों ने नहीं शुरू किया है। बल्कि जनता ने शुरू किया है। आन्दोलन हुआ तो चलती हुई ट्रेन में कुछ दल बैठने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। वहाँ की जनता ऊब रही है, और जनता को सम्हालने के लिये, उनके सवालाल को हल करने के लिये इन बुनियादी तौर पर कुछ नहीं सोच रहे हैं, सोचना नहीं चाहते। बल्कि उल्टे राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा कर डंडा चला कर या विधान सभा भंग कर के वहाँ के सवाल हल नहीं कर सकते। तो जो रोड़ी रोटी का सवाल है उसके बारे में हमारी क्या नीति है ? हम सारे लोगों को खुश करना चाहते हैं, पूँजीपतियों को एक तरफ खुश करना चाहते हैं, सामन्तवादियों को एक तरफ खुश करना चाहते हैं, और मेहनतकश लोगों को, गरीबों को खुश करना चाहते हैं, और उस नतीजे में हम आखिर में किसी को भी खुश नहीं कर सकते। केवल पार्लियामेंट, असेम्बली, जिला परिषद् में चुनकर आने की सारी हमारी चेष्टा हो रही है।

[श्री जाबुवंत धोटे]

17 hrs.

हम संक्रमणकाल में से हो कर गुजर रहे हैं। इस संक्रमणकाल में क्रान्ति का वाहक नौजवान ही बन सकता है। जनता और सरकार में जो युद्ध शुरू हुआ है उसमें जनता का वाहक, क्रान्ति का वाहक नौजवान ही तो है। नौजवान आज आल्टरनेटिव खोज रहा है। उस दृष्टि से मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि यदि पार्लियामेंट इसी ढंग से चली जैसे चल रही है, पार्लियामेंट में यही बचपने ढंग से कुछ लोग पेश आते रहे, बोलते बकत कुछ भी बेढंग से कहते रहे तो शासनकर्त्ताओं पर

से लोगों का विश्वास तो उठ ही गया है पार्लियामेंट पर से भी उठ जाएगा। राज्यकर्त्ता गोली चला रहे हैं, उसका सहारा से रहे हैं। मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जो बोओगे वही काटोगे। गेहूँ बोओगे गेहूँ निकलेगा। गोली चलाओगे, गोली निकलेगी, लाठियाँ चलाओगे, लाठियाँ निकलेगी। राज्यकर्त्ता पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी चलाने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं लेकिन बन्दूक की गोली के सहारे वह नहीं चल सकती है। पुलिस और मिलिट्री के पास बन्दूक हो सकती है, लाठियाँ हो सकती हैं गुजरात में तथा दूसरे देश के हिस्सों में लेकिन लोगों के हाथ में लाठियाँ और गोलियाँ नहीं हो सकती हैं। शासनकर्त्ताओं को यह चीज समझ लेनी चाहिये। मूखों के नन्दन वन में आप बसर कर रहे हैं। राज्यकर्त्ताओं को मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस अवस्था में से हम गुजर रहे हैं, जो हालात हैं, अगर ये इसी तरह से चलते रहे और हालात इसी तरह से बनते चले गए, बिगड़ते चले गए तो भविष्य में पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी के बदले में तानाशाही, डिक्टेटरशिप की स्थापना अगर हुई तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी इन्हीं राज्यकर्त्ताओं पर होगी। यह मैं आपको आज बता देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद):
राष्ट्रपति ने जो अभिभाषण किया है उसके लिए जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री कादर और श्री शमीम ने जो कुछ कहा है उसके सिलसिले में मैं भी थोड़ा सा अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मुस्लिम लीग का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है। मैं उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ कहीं हमको धुआ नजर आता है तो फौरन हमें पता चल जाता है कि वहाँ आग जरूर है। इसी तरह से जैसे ही मुस्लिम लीग का नाम हमको सुनने को मिलता है फौरन हमें 1945 और 1946 के हालात याद आ जाते हैं, तब जो नज़ारा देखने को मिला था, वह हमारे सामने आ जाता है। बेहतर यही है कि मुस्लिम लीग नाम को

ये न रखें, इस नाम को ही बदल दें तब सारा क़िस्सा ख़त्म हो जाएगा। हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी ही पार्टियाँ हैं किसी भी पार्टी में वे शामिल हो सकते हैं। अगर शामिल नहीं होना चाहते हैं तो जैसे शमीम साहब ने कहा है वे इंडिपेंडेंट रह सकते हैं, उनकी पार्टी जो आज हिन्दुस्तान में जगह-जगह जीत रही है उसमें शामिल हो सकते हैं। देर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद, अब भी अगर वे अपनी पार्टी का नाम बदल दें तो अच्छा होगा। नाम बदलने के साथ साथ काम भी उनको बदल देना चाहिये।

उर्दू की मुस्लिम लीग वाले बहुत वकालत करते हैं। लेकिन उसमें बहुत से मੈम्बर ऐसे हैं जो उर्दू जानते तक नहीं हैं। इसके जो फाउंडर थे वह उर्दू नहीं जानते थे। हम उर्दू बोलने वाले हैं, बहुत अच्छी उर्दू हम बोलते हैं। जो नोट्स मेरे हाथ में हैं ये प्रिंट से भी अच्छे हैं, इसको आप देख सकते हैं। आंध्र में उर्दू की वकालत कौन कर रहे हैं, उसकी तरक्की के वास्ते कोशिश कौन कर रहे हैं, डा० राज बहादुर गौड़, श्री श्रीनिवास मूर्ति कर रहे हैं। श्रीमूर्ति मारवाड़ी हैं। उर्दू की तरक्की की वकालत की बात को मुसलमानों के साथ जोड़ना मैं समझता हूँ कि उर्दू के साथ बड़ी बेइन्साफी करना है। उर्दू देश की ज़बान है। जो आदमी इस ज़बान का इस्तेमाल करता है उसकी यह ज़बान है। मुस्लिम लीग के मੈम्बर मेहरबानी करके इसकी वकालत करना अगर छोड़ दें तो उर्दू के हित में यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। तब उर्दू फूलती-फलती जाएगी।

गुजरात में जो गड़बड़ी हो रही है उसको लेकर वहाँ की विधान सभा को भंग करने की माँग भी की जा रही है। अपोजीशन का हमेशा यही रवैया रहा है। आंध्र में भी जब गड़बड़ शुरू हुई थी, आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था तब भी वहाँ की विधान सभा को भंग करने की माँग की गई थी। लेकिन वह भंग नहीं की गई। वहाँ अब गवर्नमेंट बना दी गई। वहाँ के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर जहाँ-

जहाँ जा रहे हैं पचास-पचास हजार आदमी आकर उनका स्वागत कर रहे हैं। गुजरात में भी यह टैम्पोरेरी फेज है। टैम्पोरेरी फेज में विधान सभाओं का भंग करने का कोई सवाल नहीं उठना चाहिए।

जो आन्दोलन वहाँ हो रहा है वह क्यों हो रहा है? मैं समझता हूँ कि मुल्क में अनाज की इतनी कमी नहीं है जितनी लोग समझ रहे हैं। देश में अनाज काफी है। लेकिन उसका बटवारा ठीक तरीके नहीं हो रहा है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी ने नए तरीके से अनाज के बटवारे का इंतजाम किया है। उससे बहुत से लोगों को नुकसान पहुंचा है। सेठ साहूकार तथा बड़े-बड़े लोग जो अनाज का ज़खीरा कर लिखा करते थे और हर साल अपने एनैट्स को दुगना करते जा रहे थे सौ १० फी गिबंटल अनाज खरीद कर और उसको छह महीने रख कर दो सौ रुपए में बेचा करते थे और इस तरह से अपनी आमदनी दुगनी करते जा रहे थे और गरीबों से ज्यादा पैसा वसूल किया करते थे, उस चीज़ को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने अपनी तरफ से अनाज की तकसीम का इंतजाम किया। उस इंतजाम को दरहम बरहम करने के वास्ते बहुत से अनासर कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ज़खीरा जो लोग कर लिया करते थे उनकी तरफ से जितनी पार्टियाँ अब तक बोली हैं उनको इससे धक्का पहुंचा है और उन्होंने यह तहैया कर लिया है कि मुल्क में बदअम्नी फैले और अनाज एक जगह से दूसरी जगह न पहुंच सके। आज पंजाब से, हरियाणा से, आंध्र से गुजरात को अनाज नहीं जा सकता है। इस तरह के हालात जो अपोजीशन पार्टियाँ पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं वह देश की बदकिस्मती हैं। इसी की वजह से गड़बड़ पैदा हो रही है। इस साल हमारे पास काफी अनाज है। मैं अपनी कांस्टिट्यूएन्सी की बात आपको बताता हूँ। मैंने कई दरखवास्ते दीं कि हमारे लोग लैवी देने को तैयार हैं, लेवी का चावल देने को तैयार हैं और मेरे कहने

[श्री एम राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

के ही बाद आठ दस दिन के बाद वहाँ अनाज से लिया गया। 72 से 80 परसेंट अनाज मेरी कंस्टिट्यूएन्सी में इकट्ठा किया गया। हमारे यहाँ 130 रुपए चावल का भाव है। जितना आप चाहें आपको वहाँ मोटा चावल मिल सकता है। लेकिन चार कदम पर महाराष्ट्र में उसी चावल की कीमत 260 से लेकर 400 रुपए के बीच में है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो चीजें बीच में हायल है उसको आप तोड़ क्यों नहीं देते हैं। यदि आपने ऐसा किया तो खुद-ब-खुद जो चावल वहाँ आँध्र में 130 रुपए में मिलता है वह महाराष्ट्र में जाकर 160 या 170 या 120 रुपए में बिकने लगेगा। वह 400 या 500 रुपए में नहीं बिकेगा। आप इस पर दुबारा सोचें। अबर थोड़े दिन के लिए हम फ्री ट्रेड एलाउ कर दें तो उसमें कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। काफी अनाज आँध्र में है। किसान वहाँ परेशान है। उसका अनाज बिक नहीं रहा है। महाराष्ट्र में जो खाने वाले हैं चूकि उनको मिल नहीं रहा है इस वास्ते वे भी परेशान हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर भी आप विचार करें।

अब मैं डाक्टरों की स्ट्राइक के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जिस नज़रिए से आपने एयरलाइज की स्ट्राइक को देखा या बैंक कर्म-चारियों की स्ट्राइक को देखा उस नज़रिए से आपको डाक्टरों की स्ट्राइक को नहीं देखना चाहिए। वे बड़ी मेहनत करके और पढ़ लिख कर डाक्टर बने हैं। उनके साथ आपको हमदर्दी से पेश आना चाहिए, उनका आपको लिहाज करना चाहिए और उनको आपको ऊंची से ऊंची तनखाह देनी चाहिए। उनको कुचलने के बजाय, उनकी स्ट्राइक को तोड़ने के बजाय उनको बुला कर आप उनसे बातचीत करें तो अच्छा है।

श्री इब्राहीम मुलेमान सेट (कोबीकोड) : चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे यहाँ पर चन्द बातों की सफ़ाई करनी है। आज इस हाउस के सामने

सब मामलात को साफ़-साफ़ तौर पर बयान करने की जरूरत है। इस हाउस में आप सब के सामने आपके एक रफ़ीक कने, आप एक कालीफ को, ग़द्दार कहा जाता है, यह कहाँ तक मुनासिब है, इसका फैसला आप ही करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे दोस्त, शमीम साहब, ने मुझे ग़द्दार करार देकर न जम्हूरियत की ख़िदमत की है और न इस हाउस के बकार को ही बढ़ाया है। (अध्यक्षान) उन्होंने ग़द्दार कहा है। (अध्यक्षान) वह खुद यहाँ मौजूद हैं। अगर वह कह दें कि उन्होंने ग़द्दार नहीं कहा है, तो मुझे खुशी होगी। और अगर उन्होंने कहा है, तो उसको वापिस लिया जाए, या उस को एक्सपंज किया जाए। अगर आप के ज़मीर जिन्दा हैं, तो यह बात मुनासिब नहीं होगी कि आपके एक साथी के बारे में कोई शक़्स कहता है कि वह ग़द्दार है और आप खामोश बैठे रहे। मैं साफ़ तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह इस हाउस के बकार का मसला है और ऐसा कहने से इस हाउस का बकार नहीं बढ़ा है।

मैं चाहता था कि जब मैं इस डीबेट में हिस्सा लूँ, तो मैं इस मुल्क के हालात, मुल्की मसायल और महगाई के मुतालिक कुछ रोशनी डालूँ, और आज-कल जो लाकानूनियत फैली हुई है, उसको किस तरह रोका जाए, उसके बारे में अर्ज करूँ। लेकिन यहाँ पर जो इल्जामात लगाए गये हैं, उनके सिलसिले में जबाब देना जरूरी हो गया है। इस लिए मैं दूसरी तफ़सीलात में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ।

उन्होंने मुस्लिम लीग के बारे में कहा है। मुस्लिम लीग क्या है, वह कौन सी तन्ज़ीम है, उसका दस्तुर—कॉन्स्टीट्यूशन क्या है, उसकी पालिसी क्या है, यह मैं जानता हूँ या मेरे साथी जानते हैं या वे लोग जानते हैं, जो केरल से इलैक्ट हो कर आए हैं। केरल के मेरे साथियों को यह अच्छी तरह मालूम है कि मुस्लिम लीग की पालिसी क्या है।

सभापति महोदय : अब उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग भी कुछ जान गए होंगे।

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट : अगर आज यहाँ कल आए हुए काश्मीर के आबाद उन्मीदवार वह कहें कि मैं सब कुछ जानता हूँ मुस्लिम लीग के बारे में, तो आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वह ग़लत होगा ।

श्री ए० ए० शमीम : मैं जानता हूँ कि उसने पाकिस्तान बनाया है ।

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट : यह वह मुस्लिम लीग नहीं है, जिसने पाकिस्तान बनाया है । इंडियन यूनियन मुस्लिम लीग और आल-इंडिया मुस्लिम लीग जुदा-जुदा है । इंडियन यूनियन मुस्लिम लीग मार्च, 1948 में राजाजी हाल में कायम की गई थी, और उस का नया कांस्टीट्यूशन जनवरी, 1951 में पास किया गया था ।

आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि इस मुल्क में मुस्लिम लीग का क्या रोल और किरदार रहा है । हमने हमेशा यह कोशिश की है कि जहाँ इस्तहकाम न हो, वहाँ इस्तहकाम रखा जाए और जहाँ जम्हूरियत को ख़तरा हो, वहाँ उस का तहफ़फ़ुज किया जाए । हम न सिर्फ़ केरल में, बल्कि सारे मुल्क में, स्टेबिलिटी के लिए कोशिश करते हैं और डेमोक्रेसी को बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं, जम्हूरियत को बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

पिछले इन्तखाब के बाद वैंस्ट बंगाल में एक तरफ़ मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी थी और दूसरी तरफ़ कांग्रेस पार्टी थी । खुद प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने हम से यह दरख़ास्त की थी कि जम्हूरियत को बचाने के लिए हमें साथ देना चाहिए । तब वहाँ पर कांग्रेस और मुस्लिम लीग की मुश्तर्का, कोलीशन, गवर्नमेंट बनी थी ।

मुस्लिम लीग का कांस्टीट्यूशन आपके सामने मौजूद है । उस कांस्टीट्यूशन का पहला उसूल हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी और सालमियत का तहफ़फ़ुज है—इंडिपेंडेंस एंड इनटेग्रिटी आफ़ दि कंट्री मस्ट बि सेफ़रगार्डिड । उसका दूसरा उसूल है हिन्दू-मुस्लिम मफ़ाहमत-हारमोनियस रिलेशन्स बिटवीन डिफ़रेंट कम्युनिटीज/उसका तीसरा उसूल है प्रोटेक्शन

आफ़ राइट्स गारंटीड बाई दि कांस्टीट्यूशन । मैं वह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस में कौन सी ऐसी बात है, जो कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ़ हो, जो मुल्क के खिलाफ़ हो । अगर यह कहा जाता है कि जो जमाउत कांस्टीट्यूशन के तहत कायम है, उसके मानने वाले ग़द्दार हैं, तो हम पर इल्ज़ाम लगाने वाले शमीम साहब खुद इस मुल्क के ग़द्दार हैं ।

जब 1965 में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में जंग हुई, तो उस वक़्त आज़हानी श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने एक कान्फ़रेंस बुलाई थी । कौन-कौन उसमें मौजूद थे ? राजगोपालाचार्य, अन्नादुराई और इस्माईल साहब वहाँ मौजूद थे । इस्माईल साहब ने कहा कि हम इस मुल्क के लिए खून का आख़िरी कतरा बहाने के लिए तैयार हैं । और हमने यह साबित किया ।

कौमी दायरे में न रहने की बात आप कहते हैं और आप के शेख़ साहब कहते हैं । ये लोग कहाँ थे, जब हम मुल्क की सालमियत और आजाद के लिए—उसकी इनटेग्रिटी और इंडिपेंडेंस के लिए, 1965 की वार में और पाकिस्तान के साथ लास्ट वार में अपने मुल्क के साथ खड़े हुए ? मैंने इस हाउस में इस बात का ऐलान किया था । हम लोग अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ, और मुल्क के साथ खड़े थे । हमने यह साबित किया है कि जब भी मुल्क पर आफ़त आई, या नाजुक वक़्त आया हमने हमेशा मुल्क का साथ दिया ।

श्री ए० ए० शमीम : यह तकरीर मुरादाबाद में नहीं होती है, यह सिर्फ़ यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में होती है ।

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट : हम ने हर जगह यही बात कही है—मुरादाबाद में भी कही है । उत्तर प्रदेश में मैं जहाँ भी गया हूँ, मैं ने हिन्दू भाइयों और मुसलमान भाइयों से यही कहा है । मैं ने हिन्दू भाइयों से अपील की कि मुस्लिम लीग की टाईद कीजीए, हमारे दुख-दर्द को समझिए, ताकि यह साबित हो कि इस मुल्क में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम इतिहाद कायम है । इसी तरह हमने केरल,

[श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट]

बैस्ट बंगाल दूसरी जगह जो कुछ भी किया है, वह सब को मालूम है।

आपको मालूम है कि इस मुल्क का एक सैकुलर कास्टीट्यूशन है और यहां पर माइनारिटीज को तस्लीम करके उन को कुछ फंडा-मेंटल राइट्स दिये गए हैं, जिन को कास्टीट्यूशन में गारंटी किया गया है। कास्टीट्यूशन में साफ तौर पर यह पूरा अख्तियार दिया गया है कि माइनारिटीज अपनी जमाअत कायम कर सकती हैं और उस के बाद अपने कास्टीट्यूशनल राइट्स के लिए जद्दोजहद कर सकती हैं, उनके लिए लड़ सकती हैं। तब यहां पर चीख-पुकार करने और किसी पर इल्जाम लगाने से कुछ नहीं होता है।

अगर हम अपने कास्टीट्यूशनल राइट्स के बारे में कहते हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि हम फ़िरकापरस्त हैं। फ़िरकापरस्ती क्या चीज़ है? हम उसके मुखालिफ़ हैं। हम कभी फ़िरकापरस्त नहीं हो सकते, क्योंकि हम कास्टीट्यूशन के तहत एक कौमी जमाअत हैं। हमने हमेशा हिन्दुस्तान के कास्टीट्यूशन को अपहोल्ड करने के लिए, उसकी सालमियत और आज़ादी के लिए और हिन्दू-मुस्लिम मफ़ाहमत के लिए कोशिश की है।

जहां तक उर्दू जुबान का ताल्लुक है, हम कभी नहीं कहते हैं कि वह मुसलमानों की ज़बान है। तारीख़ हमारे सामने है। उर्दू हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हुई, बढ़ी और पली। सर तेज बहादुर सप्रू ने कहा है: "उर्दू लैंग्वेज इज़ दि कामन हेरिटेज आफ़ दि हिन्दूज़ एण्ड मुस्लिमज़"। बंगाली मुसलमान बंगाली बोलते हैं। केरल के मुसलमान मलयालम बोलते हैं। हम कभी नहीं कहते हैं कि उर्दू जुबान मुसलमानों की है। हा, अलबत्ता हम यह ज़रूर कहते हैं कि हमारा मजहबी और तहज़ीबी सरमाया उर्दू जुबान में मौजूद है, इस लिए उसका तहफ़ूज़ होना

चाहिए, ताकि हमारे बच्चे अपनी तहज़ीब और मजहब से आगाह हों।

इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि हमारे मसायल हैं। शमीम साहब या और कोई इस बात के इन्कार नहीं कर सकता है कि हमारे मसायल हैं। माइनारिटीज हैव देयर प्राबलम्स। और जब हम माइनारिटीज के लिए आवाज उठाते हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि तुम फ़िरकापरस्त हो। "हम आह भी भरते हैं, तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम, वोह कत्ल भी करते हैं, तो चर्चा नहीं होता।"

हिन्दुस्तान में क्या हालत है? मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या हमारे साथ इन्साफ़ किया गया, क्या हमारे मुतालिबात पूरे किए गए, क्या हमें मुआशी बदहली का शिकार नहीं बनाया गया, क्या हमें मुलाज़िमतो से बेदख़ल नहीं रखा गया? हम चाहते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की में हिस्सा लें। बी मस्ट प्ले आवर रोल इन दि नेशनल डेवलपमेंट। लेकिन हम मजबूर हो जाते हैं कि हम कहें, "हम वफ़ा करते रहे और वोह जफ़ा करते रहे, अपना अपना फ़र्ज हम दोनों अदा करते रहे"।

आजहानी पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि दि सर्टिफ़िकेट आफ़ ए गुड गवर्नमेंट मस्ट कम फ़्राम दि माइनारिटीज—माइनारिटीज से यह सर्टिफ़िकेट आना चाहिए कि यह गवर्नमेंट अच्छी है, हर एक का ख़याल रखती है। और माइनारिटीज की वायस कौन बोल सकता है? माइनारिटीज की आर्गनाइजेशन ही बोल सकती है—वही माइनारिटीज की वायस हो सकती है।

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM Not necessarily

श्री इब्राहीम सुलेमान सेट: कास्टीट्यूशन के तहत माइनारिटीज की आर्गनाइजेशन हो सकती है। इस लिए हम पर यह जो इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि यह फ़िरकापरस्त जमाअत है, वह ग़लत है।

यहां पर मुसलमान रहते हैं। उनके मसा-यल हैं और उनको हल करना है। कांस्टी-ट्यूशन के तहत उनके कुछ राइट्स हैं। अलीमद् मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के जो राइट्स थे, उनकी हिफाजत नहीं की गई। हम चाहते थे कि उसके माइनारिटी कैरेक्टर का खयाल रखा जाए, क्योंकि वह माइनारिटी बैकवर्ड है। हम चाहते हैं कि कानून के जरिए शरह में मداخلत न की जाए। हुकूमत एलान करती है कि शरह में मداخلत नहीं होगी, लेकिन बैकडोर तरीके से एडजुशन के कानून में, और क्रिमिनल प्रोसी-जर कोड में, तब्दीली करने की कोशिश की जाती है। जब हम इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि यह गलत है। क्या कांस्टीट्यूशन दूसरों के लिए ही है? क्या कांस्टीट्यूशन हमारे लिए नहीं है? क्या कांस्टीट्यूशन हमारे तहफुज के लिए नहीं है।

हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे बड़े भाई, हमारे बरादराने-वतन, हमें समझे। हम सब मिल-जुल कर यहा पर ज़िन्दगी बसर करें। हम कहीं और नहीं जा सकते हैं। दस करोड़ इन्सान कहीं और नहीं जा सकते हैं। हम यहीं जिएंग और यहीं मरेंगे। हम मुहब्बत और इतिहाद के साथ रहेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे साथ जेनेरासिटी, फ़राख-दिली, का सुलूक किया जाए—यह न किया जाए कि “मुंह पे डाले हुए पाबन्दी-ए-आइना का निकाब, सिर्फ़ अपनों के लिए दौर में जाम आता है”। हम समझें कि हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिक्ख, ईसाई और पारसी सब इस मुल्क के फूल हैं। इस गुलिस्तान के फूल हैं। अगर सभी फूल लहलहाते रहें, तभी यह कहा जाएगा कि गुलिस्तान शादाब है। अगर एक तरक्की करे और दूसरा तबाह हो जाए, तो कोई नहीं कह सकता कि मुल्क तरक्की कर रहा है। “चमन चमन ही नहीं जिस के गोशे-गोशे में कहीं बहार न आए, कहीं बहार आए। यह मैकदे की, यह साकीगरी

की है तौहीन, कोई हो जाए जाम बक़्र, कोई शर्मसार आए”।

सारी बातें जो कही गई हैं वह गलत हैं। मैं उन्हें रिफ्यूट करता हूं। मुझे गद्दार कहने वाले, मुस्लिम लीग को गद्दार कहने वाले गद्दार हैं (जो कुछ कहा गया मुस्लिम लीग के बारे में वह गलत है। कांस्टीट्यूशन हमें जो राइट देता है उन राइट्स के लिए हम फाइट कर रहे हैं . . .

श्री एस० ए० शमीम: यही तकरीर लखनऊ में भी कीजिए, यही तकरीर कानपुर में भी कीजिए। वहां मुसलमानों को उकसाया . . .

श्री इब्नाहीम सुलेमान सेट : हमने नहीं उकसाया। आप उकसाते हैं हम उकसाते हैं।

. . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Member may please resume his seat. Nothing that he speaks further will be recorded. Now, Shri Dhamankar.

[श्री अब्राहीम سلیمان سیٹ : (کافی

کوڑے) : چیرمین صاحب - مجھے یہاں پر چند باتوں کی صفائی کرنی ہے - آج اس ہاؤس کے سامنے سب معاملات کو صاف صاف طور پر بیان کرنے کی ضرورت ہے - اس ہاؤس میں آپ سب کے سامنے آپ کے ایک رفیق کو - آپ کے ایک کولیگ کو غدار کہا جاتا ہے - یہ کہاں تک مناسب ہے - اس کا فیصلہ آپ ہی کریں - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ میرے دوست شمیم صاحب نے مجھے غدار قرار دے کر نہ جمہوریت کی خدمت کی ہے اور نہ اس ہاؤس کے وقار کو ہی بڑھایا ہے - انہوں نے غدار کہا ہے - وہ خود یہاں موجود ہیں - اگر وہ کہہ دیں کہ انہوں نے غدار نہیں کہا ہے تو اس کو واپس لیا جائے - یا اس کو ایکسپنج کیا

[شری ابراہیم سلیمان سیٹ]

جائے اگر آپ کا ضمیر زندہ ہے تو یہ بات مناسب نہیں ہوگی۔ کہ آپ کے ایک ساتھی کے بارے میں کوئی شخص کہتا ہے کہ وہ غدار ہے اور آپ خاموش بیٹھے ہیں۔ میں صاف طور پر کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ اس ہاؤس کے وقار کا مسئلہ ہے۔ اور ایسا کہنے سے ہاؤس کا وقار نہیں بڑھا میں چاہتا تھا کہ جب میں اس ٹبیٹ میں حصہ لوں تو میں اس ملک کے حالات ملکی مسائل اور مہنگائی کے متعلق کچھ روشنی ڈالوں اور آج کل جو لا قانونیت پھیلی ہوئی ہے اس کو کس طرح روکا جائے۔ اس کے بارے میں عرض کروں۔ لیکن یہاں جو الزامات لگائے گئے ہیں۔ ان کے سلسلے میں جواب دینا ضروری ہو گیا ہے۔ اس لئے میں دوسری تفصیلات میں نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں۔

انہوں نے مسلم لیگ کے بارے میں کہا ہے۔ مسلم لیگ کیا ہے وہ کون سی تنظیم ہے اس کا دستور کانسیٹیوشن کیا ہے۔ اس کی پالیسی کیا ہے۔ یہ میں جانا ہوں یا کہ میرے ساتھی جانتے ہیں۔ یا وہ لوگ جانتے ہیں جو کیرل سے سلیکٹ ہو کر آئے ہیں۔ کیرل کے میرے ساتھیوں کو یہ اچھی طرح معلوم ہے کہ مسلم لیگ کی پالیسی کیا ہے۔

سبھا پتی مسودہ : اب اتر پردیش کے لوگ بھی کچھ جان گئے ہونگے۔

شری ابراہیم سلیمان سیٹ : اگر آج یہاں کل آئے ہوئے کشمیر کے آزاد امیدوار یہ کہیں کہ میں سب کچھ جانتا ہوں مسلم لیگ کے بارے میں تو آپ اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ وہ غلط ہوگا۔ شری ایس۔ اے۔ شمیم : مہر، جانتا ہوں کہ اس نے پاکستان بنانا ہے۔ شری ابراہیم سلیمان سیٹ : یہ وہ مسلم لیگ نہیں ہے جس نے پاکستان بنایا ہے۔ انڈین یونین مسلم لیگ اور آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ جدا جدا ہیں۔ انڈین یونین مسلم لیگ مارچ ۱۹۴۸ میں راجہ جی ہال میں فائیم کی گئی تھی۔ اور اس کا بپا ڈانسٹیبوسن جنوری ۱۹۵۱ میں پاس کیا گیا تھا۔

آپ اچھی طرح جانے ہیں کہ اس ملک میں مسلم لیگ کا کیا رول اور کیا کردار رہا ہے۔ ہم نے ہمیشہ یہ کوشش کی ہے کہ جہاں استحکام نہ ہو وہاں استحکام رکھا جائے۔ اور جہاں جمہوریت کو خطرہ ہو وہاں اس کا تحفظ کیا جائے۔ ہم نہ صرف کیرل میں بلکہ سارے ملک میں سٹیبلٹی کے لئے کوشش کرتے ہیں۔ جمہوریت کو بچانے کی کوشش کرنے ہیں۔

پچھلے انتخاب کے بعد ویسٹ بنگال میں ایک طرف مارکسٹ کمیونسٹ پارٹی تھی اور دوسری طرف کانگریس پارٹی تھی۔ خود پرائم منسٹر نے ہم سے یہ درخواست کی تھی کہ جمہوریت کو

بچانے کے لئے ہمیں ساتھ دینا چاہئے۔
تب وہاں پر کانگریس اور مسلم لیگ
کی مشترکہ کولیشن گورنمنٹ بنی تھی۔
مسلم لیگ کا کانسٹیٹوشن آپ کے
سامنے موجود ہے۔ اس کانسٹیٹوشن کا
پہلا اصول ہندوستان کی آزادی اور سالمیت
کا تحفظ ہے۔ انڈیپینڈنس اینڈ انٹیگریٹی
آف دی کنٹری مسٹ بی سیفگارڈڈ۔ اس کا
دوسرا اصول ہے۔ ہندو مسلم مفہمت
ہارمونس ریلیشن بیٹوین ڈفرینٹ
کمینیٹیز اس کا تیسرا اصول ہے۔
پروٹیکشن آف رائٹس کرائنڈڈ بائی
دی کنسٹیٹوشن۔ میں یہ پوچھنا
چاہتا ہوں کہ اس میں کونسی ایسی
بات ہے۔ جو کانسٹیٹوشن کے خلاف ہو۔
جو ملک کے خلاف ہو۔ اگر یہ کہا
جاتا ہے کہ جو جماعت کانسٹیٹوشن کے
تحت فائیم ہے اس کے ماننے والے غدار
ہیں۔ تو ہم پر الزام لگانے والے شمیم
صاحب خود اس ملک کے غدار ہیں۔
جب ۱۹۶۵ میں ہندوستان اور
پاکستان میں جنگ ہوئی تو اس وقت
آنجہانی سری لال بہادر شاستری نے ایک
کانفرنس بلائی تھی۔ کون کون
اس میں موجود تھے۔ راگوپال آچاریہ۔
انادورائی اور اسمائیل صاحب وہاں
موجود تھے۔ اسمائیل صاحب نے کہا
کہ ہم اس ملک کے لئے خون کا آخری
قطرہ بہانے کے لئے تیار ہیں۔ اور
ہم نے یہ ثابت کیا۔
قومی دائرے میں نہ رہنے کی بات
آپ کہتے ہیں۔ اور آپ کے شیخ صاحب

کہتے ہیں۔ یہ لوگ کہاں تھے۔
جب ہم ملک کی سالمیت اور آزادی کے
لئے۔ اس کی انٹیگریٹی اور انڈیپینڈنس
کے لئے ۱۹۶۵ کی وار اور پاکستان کے
ساتھ لاسٹ وار میں۔ اپنے ملک کے
ساتھ کھڑے ہوئے۔ میں نے اس ہاؤس
میں اس بات کا اعلان کیا تھا۔ ہم
لوگ اپنے پرائیم منسٹر اور ملک کے ساتھ
کھڑے تھے۔ ہم نے یہ ثابت کیا ہے۔
کہ جب بھی ملک پر آفت آئی یا نازک
وقت آیا ہم نے ہمیشہ ملک کا ساتھ دیا۔
سری ایس۔ اے۔ شمیم : یہ تقریر
مراد آباد میں نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ یہ
صرف یہاں پارلیمنٹ میں ہوتی ہے۔
سری ابراہیم سلیمان سینٹ : ہم
نے ہر جگہ یہی بات کہی ہے۔ مراد آباد
میں بھی کہی ہے۔ اتر پردیش میں
جہاں بھی گیا ہوں میں نے ہندو
بھائیوں اور مسلمان بھائیوں سے یہی
کہا ہے۔ میں نے ہندو بھائیوں سے
اپیل کی کہ مسلم لیگ کی تائید
کیجئے۔ ہمارے دکھ درد کو سمجھئے۔
تاکہ یہ ثابت ہو کہ اس ملک میں ہندو
مسلم اعتبار قائم ہے۔ اس طرح ہم نے
کیل۔ ویسٹ بنگال اور دوسری جگہ جو
کچھ بھی کیا ہے وہ سب کو معلوم ہے۔
آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ اس ملک کا
ایک سیکولر کانسٹیٹوشن ہے۔ اور
یہاں پر مانیورٹیز کو تسلیم کر کے ان
کو کچھ فنڈامینٹل رائٹس دیئے گئے
ہیں۔ جن کو کانسٹیٹوشن میں گارنٹی

[شری ابراہیم سلیمان سیٹ]

کیا گیا ہے۔ کانسٹیوشن میں صاف طور پر یہ پورا اختیار دیا گیا ہے کہ مانیورٹیز اپنی جماعت قائم کر سکتی ہے۔ اور اس کے بعد اپنے کانسٹیوشنل رائٹس کے لئے جدوجہد کر سکتی ہیں ان کے لئے لڑ سکتی ہیں۔ تب یہاں پر چیخ و پکار کرنے اور کسی پر الزام لگانے سے کچھ نہیں ہوتا ہے۔

اگر ہم اپنے کانسٹیوشنل رائٹس کے بارے میں کہتے ہیں۔ تو کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہم فرقہ پرست ہیں۔ فرقہ پرستی کیا چیز ہے۔ ہم اس کے مخالف ہیں۔ ہم کبھی فرقہ پرست نہیں ہو سکتے۔ کیوں کہ ہم کانسٹیوشن کے تحت ایک قومی جماعت ہیں۔ ہم نے ہمیشہ ہندوستان کے کانسٹیوشن کو اپ ہولڈ کرنے کے لئے اس کی سالمیت اور آزادی کے لئے اور ہندو مسلم مفہامت کے لئے کوشش کی ہے۔

جہاں تک اردو زبان کا تعلق ہے۔ ہم کبھی نہیں کہتے ہیں کہ وہ مسلمانوں کی زبان ہے۔ تاریخ ہمارے سامنے ہے۔ اردو ہندوستان میں پیدا ہوئی بڑھی اور بلی۔ سر تیج بہادر سپرو نے کہا ہے۔ ”اردو لینگویج از دی کامن ہیریٹز آف دی ہندوز اینڈ مسلمز،“ بنگالی مسلمان بنگالی بولتے ہیں کیل میں مسلمان ملیا لم بولتے ہیں۔ ہم کبھی نہیں کہتے ہیں کہ اردو زبان مسلمانوں کی ہے۔ البتہ ہم یہ

خبرور کہتے ہیں۔ کہ ہمارا مذہبی اور تہذیبی سرمایہ اردو زبان میں موجود ہے۔ اس لئے اس کا تحفظ ہونا چاہئے۔ تاکہ ہمارے بچے اپنی تہذیب اور مذہب سے آگاہ ہوں۔

اس سے انکار نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے کہ ہمارے مسائل ہیں۔ شمیم صاحب یا اور کوئی اس بات سے انکار نہیں کر سکتا ہے کہ ہمارے مسائل ہیں۔ مانیورٹیز ہیٹو دیٹر پرابلمز۔ اور جب ہم مانیورٹیز کے لئے آواز اٹھاتے ہیں۔ تو کہا جاتا ہے کہ تم فرقہ پرست ہو۔

ہم آہ بھی کرنے ہیں تو ہو جاتے ہیں بدنام وہ قتل بھی کرنے ہیں تو چرچہ نہیں ہوتا ہندوستان میں کیا حالت ہے۔ میں بوجھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا ہمارے ساتھ انصاف کیا گیا۔ کیا ہمارے مطالبات پورے لئے گئے۔ کیا ہمیں معاشی بد حالی کا شکار نہیں بنایا گیا۔ کیا ہمیں ملازمتوں سے بے دخل نہیں کیا گیا۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ہم ہندوستان کی ترقی میں حصہ لیں۔ وی مشٹ ہلے آور رول ان نیشنل ڈولپمنٹ لیکن ہم مجبور ہو جاتے ہیں کہ ہم کہیں کہ۔

ہم وفا کرتے رہے اور وہ جفا کرتے رہے اپنا اپنا فرض ہم دونوں ادا کرتے رہے۔ آنجہانی پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو نے کہا تھا کہ دی سرٹیفکیٹ آف دی گوڈ گورنمنٹ مسٹ کم فروم دی مانیورٹیز۔

مانیورٹیز سے یہ سرٹیفکیٹ آنا چاہئے۔
کہ یہ گورنمینٹ اچھی ہے۔ ہر ایک
کا خیال رکھتی ہے۔ اور مانیورٹیز کی
وائس کون بول سکتا ہے۔ مانیورٹیز
آرگنائزیشن ہی بول سکتی ہے۔ وہی
مانیورٹیز کی وائس ہو سکتی ہے۔

شری ایس۔ اے۔ شمیم :
Not Necessarily.

شری ابراہیم سلیمان سیٹ : کانسٹیٹیوشن
کے تحت مانیورٹیز کی آرگنائزیشن ہو
سکتی ہے۔ اس لئے ہم ہر یہ جو
الزام لگایا جاتا ہے کہ یہ فرقہ پرست
جماعت ہے۔ وہ غلط ہے۔ یہاں
پر مسلمان رہتے ہیں۔ ان کے مسائل
ہیں اور ان کو حل کرنا ہے۔
کانسٹیٹیوشن کے تحت ان کے کچھ
رائٹس ہیں۔ علیگڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی
کے جو رائٹس تھے ان کی حفاظت نہیں
کی گئی۔ ہم چاہتے تھے کہ اس کے
مانیورٹیز کریکٹر کا خیال رکھا جائے۔
کیونکہ وہ مانیورٹیز بیکورڈ ہے۔ ہم
چاہتے ہیں کہ قانون کے ذریعے شروع
میں مداخلت نہ کی جائے۔ لیکن بیک
ڈور طریقے سے اڈاپشن کے قانون
میں اور کریمینل پروسیجر کوڈ میں
تبدیلی کرنے کی کوشش کی جاتی ہے۔
جب ہم اس کے خلاف آواز اٹھاتے
ہیں۔ تو کہا جاتا ہے کہ یہ غلط
ہے۔ کیا کانسٹیٹیوشن دوسروں کے لئے
ہی ہے۔ کیا کانسٹیٹیوشن ہمارے لئے
نہیں ہے۔

ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے بڑے
بھائی۔ ہمارے برادران وطن ہمیں
سمجھیں۔ ہم سب مل جل کر یہاں
پر زندگی بسر کریں۔ ہم کہیں اور
نہیں جا سکتے ہیں۔ دس کروڑ انسان
کہیں اور نہیں جا سکتے ہیں۔
جینکے اور یہیں مریںکے۔ ہم محبت
اور اتحاد کے ساتھ رہیںکے۔ ہم
چاہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ساتھ فراخ دلی
کا سلوک کیا جائے۔ یہ نہ کیا
جائے کہ :-

منہ پر ڈالے ہوئے پابند آئین کا نقاب
صرف انہوں کے لئے دور میں جام آتا ہے۔
ہم سمجھے کہ ہندو۔ مسلمان۔
سکھ۔ عیسائی اور پارسی سب اس ملک
کے پھول ہیں۔ اس گلستان کے پھول
ہیں۔ اگر سبھی پھول ہل ہلاتے رہیں
تبھی کہا جائیگا کہ گلستان شاداب
ہے۔ اگر ایک ترقی کرے اور دوسرا
تباہ ہو جائے تو کوئی نہیں کہہ
سکتا ہے کہ ملک ترقی کر رہا ہے۔
چمن چمن ہی نہیں جس کے گونے
گوشے میں کہیں بہار نہ آئے۔ کہیں
بہار آئے۔ یہ مہکدے کی۔ یہ سافی گری
کی ہے توہین۔ کوئی ہو جائے جام
بکف اور کوئی شرم سار آئے۔

ساری باتیں جو کہی گئیں وہ غلط
ہیں۔ میں انہیں ریفیوٹ کرتا ہوں۔
مجھے غدار کہنے والے۔ مسلم لیگ
کو غدار کہنے والے غدار ہیں۔ جو
کچھ کہا گیا مسلم لیگ کے بارے

[شری ابراہیم سلیمان سیٹ]

میں وہ غلط ہے۔ کانسٹیوشن ہمیں جو رائٹس دیتی ہے ان رائٹس کے لئے ہم فائٹ کر رہے ہیں۔

سری ایس۔ اے۔ شمیم : یہی تقریر لکھنؤ میں بھی کیجئے۔ یہی تقریر کانپور میں بھی کیجئے۔ وہاں مسلمانوں کو اکسایا۔

سری ابراہیم سلیمان سیٹ : ہم نے نہیں اکسایا۔ آج اساتے ہیں۔ ہم اساتے ہیں۔

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by my hon. friend Shri Daschowdhary.

The President has very ably dealt with the problems before this country. He has dealt with two problems mainly, in a very extensive way; the first is the price rise and the shortage of foodstuffs and essential goods and the other is our foreign policy.

About price rise, much has been said in this House. There are shortages, and the Government at the Centre or at the State level is not in a position to give the minimum quantum of foodstuffs where there is statutory rationing. The prices are rising every month or rather every week and the State Governments have been asked to speed up their procurement. But they have not been in a position to procure even to the extent of 40 per cent of the target given to them. I think that there is something fundamentally wrong with the procurement policy. The agriculturist or the producer feels that even though the prices offered to him now are higher than those of last year, yet compared to the cost inputs, the prices offered are much lower. I think the Ministry of Agriculture should review the policy and see if this levy can be taken from the agriculturist in lieu of the inputs to

be supplied to him at concessional rates. If that is done, it will make the agriculturist feel that he is giving his produce to Government for mass consumption of the people and for helping the country and he will apply more inputs into his land and grow more. I would suggest that the Agriculture Ministry may examine this suggestion and thus modify the policy so that procurement may yield some amount of success.

Secondly, if we are not in a position to have enough procurement, and if our foreign exchange does not allow us to import foodgrains, I would like to ask Government why we should take the responsibility of feeding all categories of people at all levels. There is at present statutory rationing in industrial areas and industrial towns like Bombay, Nagpur, Sholapur and so many other cities. Why should there be uniform rationing for all types of people, affluent people and also people in the lower income groups? The industrial labour and the people in the lower income group should be given adequate quantum of foodgrains at lesser rates while the affluent people should be given ration to the extent of 50 per cent at normal prices and for the remaining 50 per cent they can afford to pay more. What is actually happening in Bombay and other cities? Rice is being sold at Rs. 4 or 6 per kg. and people are buying it there. Instead of encouraging this black market by enforcing controls on movement at the district level or the taluka level. I think that if the policy is changed and there is free movement of foodgrains, the position would be better. For instance, in the case of sugar we are supplied with a certain quantum at reduced rates and we can buy the rest of our requirement at Rs. 4.50 or whatever other price prevails in the market.

In regard to rationing also, I think a different system should be evolved for the affluent class of people. Under this system, they will get 50 per cent of the quantum of ration at the normal, reduced government rates and they will buy the rest of the ration from the same

ration shop at a higher rate. The money thus realised should be utilised to pay more to the agriculturists who give their foodgrains to Government.

As regards the Adivasi and Harijan problem, there is a reference by the President in his Address. He said that some State sub-plans will be evolved. But that is not enough. Especially in regard to the education of Adivasis and Harijans, a new system has to be evolved. We are opening schools in small villages and tribal areas. Teachers have been appointed. But sometimes the teacher is there, sometimes he is not there. If he is there, we find there are three or four or five boys there. He is expected to teach at least 40 boys for that pay. The Adivasi boys are not in a position to attend the school because they have to take their cattle and sheep to the grazing field; they have also to do household work. So the Maharashtra Government tried an experiment under which the schools were taken to the grazing fields where the boys were grazing sheep. Along with that work, the teacher was teaching them. But that experiment also did not give any result. Then they started Ashram schools where the teacher lives with the Adivasi and tribal boys and girls the whole day and gives them education not only in theory but also agricultural and other type of education. We find in Maharashtra such schools functioning in a model way. Only last month, the Deputy Minister of Social Welfare visited such schools and he was very satisfied and impressed with the work done by these dedicated workers running the Ashram schools.

Then I want to refer to another thing. I am really very unhappy to make a mention of it here. I am a small, humble Congress worker who had the good fortune to work with Morarjibhai in the erstwhile Bombay State. Yesterday Morarjibhai made a certain statement here while speaking on firing by the police ten innocent people in Gujarat—that is what he said. Some boys were killed when they were flying kites on the verandas of their houses. Then he said that in Bombay when 105 people

were killed, those who were killed were murderers and looters indulging in arson. This statement is far from truth.

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे (नागपुर) : ऐसा नहीं कहा ।

SHRI DHAMANKAR : That is what I heard him say. I am open to correction. This statement of his is far from truth.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is another business at 5.30. Does the hon. member wish to continue ?

SHRI DHAMANKAR : I will finish in a minute.

I really felt very hurt at this expression of Shri Morarji Desai. He should not have said it. I know examples of where women were killed when they were sitting in their kitchens on the second floor of ghawls. Were they looters or murderers ? They were innocent people and they were killed. It happens when police resort to firing in mass disturbances.

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt him. What is his point of order ?

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : कब मोरारजी भाई की जो स्पीच हुई उस स्पीच में उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं कहा कि बम्बई में जो 105 लोग मारे गए वह लूटने वाले थे और लूटते वक्त उन को मारा । ऐसा उन्होंने नहीं कहा । रेकार्ड देखिए, यदि यह नहीं है तो इन्हे अपने शब्द वापस लेना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : यह तो तथ्य का प्रश्न है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मोरारजी भाई ने यह कहा है कि दूकान लूटने वालों को हम ने मारा था ।

श्री जांबुवंत घोटे : आप तो कांग्रेस के साथ हैं, यू.पी. में भी कांग्रेस के साथ थे...

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री : यह बात आप बोलना बन्द करिए...

श्री जांबुवंत घोटे : आप भी बोलना बन्द करिए।

मैंने कहा कि उन्होंने यह बात नहीं कही। प्रोसीडिंग देखिए...

समापति महोदय : देखा जाएगा। (व्यवधान)।

Are you closing, or do you want to continue tomorrow?

SHRI DHAMANKAR : At least two minutes more, if you are pleased to give me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then you continue tomorrow.

SHRI DHAMANKAR : Thank you.
17-31 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMIAH) : Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17-32 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PRODUCTION TARGET OF STEEL FOR 1974-75

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are on a very serious matter. The production of steel is almost stagnant since 1965-66, when the saleable steel was to the tune of 4.59 million tonnes. If we were to accept the figures given by the newly-formed authority, if we were to accept those figures given by Mr. Wadul Khan, then probably we would have been left with a target for 1974-75 of 4.45 million tonnes of saleable steel. This means a

reduction in output of steel in spite of our larger investments in such a vital sector of the public undertakings. Planning Commission prodded up to 5.19 million tons.

The irony of India is that we have all the raw materials that we need to make the steel. It is well known that we have invested a large amount of capital not only in the steel plants but in the required capital equipment manufacturing plants. We have even developed a certain amount of technological basis to produce machines for the steel plants. With all that, with all the required raw materials within the reach of the steel plants, namely, iron ore, coking coal, ferro-manganese, dolomite, limestone, feldspar and even the refractories, if we are not to progress in the production of steel, then I am afraid that the economy of the country is and will be seriously affected.

The difficulty runs like this. We now pay in Bombay about Rs. 5000 for a tonne of steel sheets in the open market. This is unheard of in any part of the world. We import about Rs. 200 crores worth of steel annually. One year back, the then Minister in charge of steel Ministry formed the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and it was expected to substitute the civil service culture by the industrial culture. Unfortunately after one year of SAIL operation we find that it has scaled down the target of steel whereas production should have been not less than 8 million tonnes. We are given a number of reasons like the power shortage, transport bottleneck, labour problems, scarcity of coking coal and so on, but the basic fact is lack of utilisation of installed capacity. We cannot criticise the Minister, who took over recently, for the past failures. But we would naturally like him to see that the unutilised capacity of steel plants in which we have invested about 2100 crores of rupees is utilised. This capacity should be utilised to the full or at least 85 or 90 per cent should be utilised, because there are no constraints about steel consumption or production.

The *per capita* consumption of steel in India is only 11 kg. whereas in Africa it is 27 kg. and in Japan it is 914 kg. In other words our country is primitive in the consumption of steel and probably it is one of the lowest in the world. With nearly 20 years of background in the public sector and nearly 70 years in the private sector we could easily have done much better than this. In late thirties we had the private sector plants. Our steel was the cheapest and we could export steel. We are today exporting to several countries. Iron ore and ferro-manganese—the raw materials required for steel production. The hon. Minister should give us an idea as to what SAIL is up to and whether it is a super bureaucracy. HSL itself was considered a bureaucracy incapable of delivering the goods. Now we have a second layer of bureaucracy namely SAIL. The gentleman, who is in-charge of SAIL, is a colleague of the ex-Minister and his background I believe, is in Tomco. Perhaps he has no experience or knowledge of operating steel plants.

In this country we change too often the personnel in-charge of steel plants. Even the personnel which is trained for specific jobs, after 10 years of experience is changed. They do not continue to stay on. They are shifted to some other position. In industry at least 20 years of experience continuously is necessary before a man really becomes useful for management of that industry. This is one of the important areas in which we want an assurance. For example, in four years, we changed general managers four times in Rourkela. This would not have happened in any other part of the world. It could happen only in India.

I request the hon. Minister to consider these matters and give me a reply.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli) : There is virtually a paradoxical situation that in the midst of plenty we are experiencing scarcity in this particular item in the country. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that nearly 3 lakh ton-

nes of stocks are lying idle in various steel plants and that the small-scale steel-re-rolling mills industry in the country and, specially, in Maharashtra is facing acute shortage of these raw materials. I want to know whether the sale orders issued in favour of these mills are not being executed for years together. On the one hand, we see that the stocks are lying idle there and on the other hand, the ancillary industry of this particular industry is facing acute shortage of these raw materials. May I know from the Government how the situation is going to be improved, how the small-scale industry is going to be helped by the new procedure and what steps are being taken in this direction?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, यह चिन्ता की बात है कि हमारे देश में इस्पात के उत्पादन की कमी है, इस्पात का जितना उत्पादन हम चाहते हैं वह नहीं होता है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। यह कहा गया है कि बिजली संकट उसका एक कारण है, दूसरा कारण है गो-स्लो या काम धीमे करो या रेलों में हड़ताल हो जाती है वह इसका कारण है। तो बिजली की कमी को देखते हुए और साथ ही जिन इलाकों में ये इस्पात के कारखाने हैं उन इलाकों में कोयले के भण्डार की बहुलता को देखते हुए क्या सरकार उस इलाके में और ज्यादा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन्स बनाने का विचार रखती है ताकि बिजली की कमी जो बताई जा रही है उसकी पूर्ति की जा सके?

दूसरे—मजदूर असंतुष्ट हैं इसकी वजह से काम धीमा होता है या कहीं-कहीं औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध बिगड़ जाते हैं, हड़ताल हो जाती है, तरह-तरह की रूकावट की बातें हो जाती हैं लेकिन क्या यह बात सच है कि खास तौर से पिछले लगभग एक डेढ़ साल से अनाज की कमी के कारण

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

मजदूरों का बहुत-सा समय इधर-उधर अनाज खोजने में लग जाता है क्योंकि सरकार की तरफ से अनाज देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है—यदि यह बात सच है तो क्या सरकार इस्पात कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए सरकार की तरफ से सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें खोलने की व्यवस्था करेगी ताकि वे लोग निश्चिन्त होकर उत्पादन का काम कर सकें ?

तीसरे—क्या यह बात सच है कि टिस्को जो टाटा के हाथ में है उसमें जो पूजी लगी हुई है वह ज्यादातर पब्लिक फाइनेशियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स—एल.आई.सी वगैरह की है ? यदि यह बात सच है कि ज्यादा हिस्सा उनका है तो फिर टिस्को को टाटा के हाथ में रखने का क्या औचित्य है ? सरकार उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में क्यों हिचक रही है ? इस्पात के सकट को दखते हुए क्या सरकार टिस्को को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

साथ ही क्या यह बात सच है कि जो कारण आपने बताए हैं उनके अलावा एक कारण यह भी है कि आपके बड़े-बड़े नौकरशाह, ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक जो हैं उनकी मिली भगत प्राइवेट सैक्टर के साथ है जिसकी वजह से वे उत्पादन में मँटवाज करने की कोशिश करते हैं ? यदि इस बात में कुछ भी सत्यता है तो इसको रोकने के लिए आपने कौन-सी कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, steel is one of the basic materials for the development of the country, not only for industrial development but also for agricultural development. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister what are the definite steps he has taken or is going to take to utilise the full capacity of the steel plants ? Secondly, I want to know whether they have made any survey to exploit the iron ore lying in areas unexplored hitherto. Thirdly, for running the steel plants to full capa-

city, power is necessary; but power is with some other Ministry. May I, therefore, know whether any close coordination is being undertaken for having fully supply of power for production of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will be very brief in my answers because I have only ten minutes.

Mr. Biswanarayan Shastri wanted to know whether there was any coordination between the Minister of Power and Ministry of Steel and Mines. I say, 'Yes'. We are coordinating with each other not only through the Ministerial heads, but we have also inter-Ministerial Committees and they are constantly trying to sort out the problems which are coming in our way so far as increase in power generation and further cooperation and coordination between the Ministries are concerned. And I hope that, within a very short time, this process of coordination, collaboration and cooperation between the Ministries, between each one of us, will result in increased production.

Mr Biswanarayan Shastri also raised the question of exploration of more iron ore. We have enough deposits of iron ore in our known reserves. There is a programme of exploration, surveys are going on; and there is a constant effort to increase our known reserves so far as iron ore is concerned. We are satisfactorily placed so far as known reserves of iron ore are concerned.

रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने तीन चार सवाल उठाए। एक तो कोल वेल्ड एग्रीज में थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने के मिलसिले में उन्होंने बात कही। बात सही है और मैं उनसे इत्फाक करता हूँ कि कोयले के क्षेत्र में जहाँ कहीं सम्भव है कोल के ऊपर आधारित बिजली से काम करने हमें लगाने चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट इस बात पर बहुत तेजी से विचार कर रही है और भंग खयाल है किपथ फाइव ईयर प्लान में कोल के ऊपर आधारित थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को संगठित

करेंगे। खास तौर से केन्द्र का और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का इसमें आपस में समझौता हो, सहकार हो, कोऑर्डिनेशन और को-ऑपरेशन हो, इस प्रश्न पर भी हम बहुत तेजी से गौर कर रहे हैं।

सस्ते गल्ले की दूकानें खोलने का बहुत ही जरूरी कार्यक्रम गवर्नमेंट के सामने है। मैंने जैसे ही इस मिनिस्ट्री का काम सम्माला, मैंने तुरन्त बिहार गवर्नमेंट से लिखा-पढ़ी शुरू की है और मुझे आशा है कुछ हफ्तों में किसी फैसले पर आयेगे कि किस प्रकार से उन तमाम काम करने वालों को, जो कोल खदानों या लोहे के कारखानों में हैं गल्ला, दवाई वगैरह की सुविधाएं दे सकें।

ब्यूरोक्रेसी के बारे में मैं शास्त्री जी से इतना-फाक नहीं करता, जैसा मैं अभी कहूंगा माननीय देसाई द्वारा उठाए गए सवालों के बारे में।

जहां तक टिस्को की लागत का सवाल है वह पब्लिक इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स से ही पैसा लेकर के काम चलाते हैं। बात सही है। जितने भी बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धन्धे हैं उनको सहारा तो देना ही पड़ता है, अन्ततोगत्वा पूंजी का स्रोत तो सरकार ही है, पब्लिक फ़ाइनेंशियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स ही हैं। और जब तक हमारी फिक्स्ड इकोनोमी है वह आगे भी बढ़ती जाएगी फिर भी प्राइवेट सैक्टर को सरकारी इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स पर आधारित तो रहना ही पड़ेगा। तो जो हमारी आगे बढ़ने वाली पालिसी है उसका कहीं खंडन नहीं है। लेकिन हमको बराबर ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जो भी प्राइवेट सैक्टर के उद्योग-धन्धे हैं वह जो कर्ज लेते हैं, जो सूद उनको देना होता है वह वक्त पर अदा करते जाएं ताकि उन का काम भी आगे चलता रहे अच्छी तरह से।

I now come to the points raised by Shri D. D. Desai. These points have already been elaborated and answers given in reply to an unstarred question which perhaps formed the basis of the debate that has been raised now by Mr. Desai.

It is indeed a fact that the Steel Authority of India under the Ministry of Steel and Mines have projected a figure of production which is lower than what it was in 1972-73. It is also a fact that the Steel Authority of India have put the production target for saleable steel at only 5.19 million tonnes in 1974-75 and this target is lower than the target of 1973-74. It is also a fact that in the year 1966-67, if I may correct him, the production was to the tune of 4.838 million tonnes. But let me now come and try to explain it.

Since then IISCO production has gone down is almost completed falling down, but the production of the public sector units of Bhilai and other units has shown a tendency to increase and even in those years they were showing a higher production than what the private sector units were showing. If you relate the annual production year by year to the financial investment that the Government is making, that will not be a correct way of evaluating the performance. These are long term investments. Out of a total outlay of—Rs. 184.22 crores in 1973-74 as much as Rs. 106 crores went to Bokaro which is a long-term plan to build up our production targets and Rs. 21.4 crores are for Bhilai expansion and some of the associated schemes. Now, all these investments of Rs. 106 crores and Rs. 21 crores and in total, a substantial investment of Rs. 184 crores should not be linked with the annual growth of production. But the result of these investments will be reflected sometime in the second or the third year of the Fifth Plan. In the year 1974-75 out of the proposed outlay of about Rs. 276 crores, the bulk of the allocation will again be for Bokaro expansion which is Rs. 119.64 crores. For Bhilai expansion it is Rs. 6 crores. For the three Southern plants also the present outlay is of Rs. 7 crores only; we propose to increase that. All these investments in major schemes have necessarily to be linked up with long gestation period. Slower production or fall in production in the last few years is indeed a fact. The reasons have also been stated. These reasons are not an excuse to hide the inefficiency of the

Department or the Ministry or certain officers. These are hard facts. It is a fact that there is power shortage; it is a fact that there is labour trouble.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: May I just intervene to correct or to provide some figures? Tata Iron and Steel Plant has been consistently running for the past four years at 80 per cent of its installed capacity and IISCO also was operating at 70 per cent in 1969-70 but it has slid down to 43.1 per cent in 1972-73.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am not referring to that. What Mr. Desai said is not only incorrect but it is not a fully correct picture. Production of saleable steel from the five main steel plants was the maximum in 1966-67. In 1966-67 the total production was 4.84 million tonnes of which the contribution of the three public sector steel plants was 2.561 million tonnes. The contribution of TISCO was 1.57 million tonnes and of IISCO 0.7 million tonnes. Recently that 0.7 million tonnes is falling down. While it is noteworthy that in 1972-73, though the production of IISCO went down the total production from all the plants was as high as 4.79 million tonnes principally because the public sector steel plants produced an all-time high of 2.99 million tonnes of saleable steel.

In the years 1973-74 indeed production has been badly affected because of the reasons which were enumerated in answer to the Unstarred Question. These hard fact and now we are trying our best within ourselves and with the Railway Ministry, to remove those bottlenecks. It is no use my enumerating all those steps that we propose to take. We are actively considering how best to normalise the relationship between the trade union workers and the departments concerned in Steel and Railway Ministries and also with regard to the normal relations between the leaders of the trade union movement who are constantly trying to build a certain situation which sometimes is not very healthy for us.

Now, I seek the cooperation of the Members of this House also to improve those relations. If those relations are not improved, if the situation does not normalise and if the present tensions will remain as they were for some time back, then it would be difficult for us to work in order to register a high rate of increase in the production of steel.

18.00 HRS.

There is only one point. This was raised by either Shri Ramavtar Shastri or some other hon. Member. That was with regard to the piling up of finished goods in the steel plants. I say that it is a fact that several lakhs of tonnes of finished steel—about 3.61 lakhs tonnes of finished steel—is lying in steel plants. But, the difficulty, as I have said, is in regard to the movement. Recently we have improved this situation. We hope that it will improve further. The difficulties which are being faced by the industries in Maharashtra or any other part of the country are genuine; we are trying to remove those difficulties and we hope that, in the next few weeks, the situation will further improve. Of course, it may not very much improve within the next few weeks but, I hope that, in the next few weeks, the situation will register an improvement which will satisfy normally my hon. friends who raised this point.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In Bokaro, there has been some tendency to dilute or postpone or phase out scheduled programmes of the Steel Plant. About that what is the plan that the Minister has in mind?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We are taking all necessary care to see that the tempo of production and the progress that we have set at Bokaro is not diluted or diffused in any manner. The difficulties that we are facing are being solved. Those difficulties are on account of several issues that have come up before us. Unless we solve those difficulties, those issues

are likely to be faced by us for some more time. I do not, on my part, wish to raise any optimistic hopes that tomorrow we are going to solve them. That is going to take a little more time. That is because of certain elements not cooperating in this highly skilled area. They are not cooperating in any manner. Cooperation, of course, is forthcoming from the INTUC as well as from the AITUC. Among the general sections of the people, there are some who have got to be satisfied. It will be our endeavour that we would satisfy them within the framework of our policy. There are certain elements who, perhaps, may not be able to cooperate with us. The other day we said that anti-social elements had to be taken care of. We would wait for that very patiently. We hope that our efforts would bear fruit. But, somehow or other, we are not able

to succeed in persuading them. We shall see to it that our programme of production does not get disturbed in any manner.

I hope that in the near future improvements will be registered in all these matters; railway transportation will also improve; the functioning in coal-mines will improve and the relationship between ourselves and the workers will improve.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 28, 1974/Phalguna 9, 1895 (Saka).